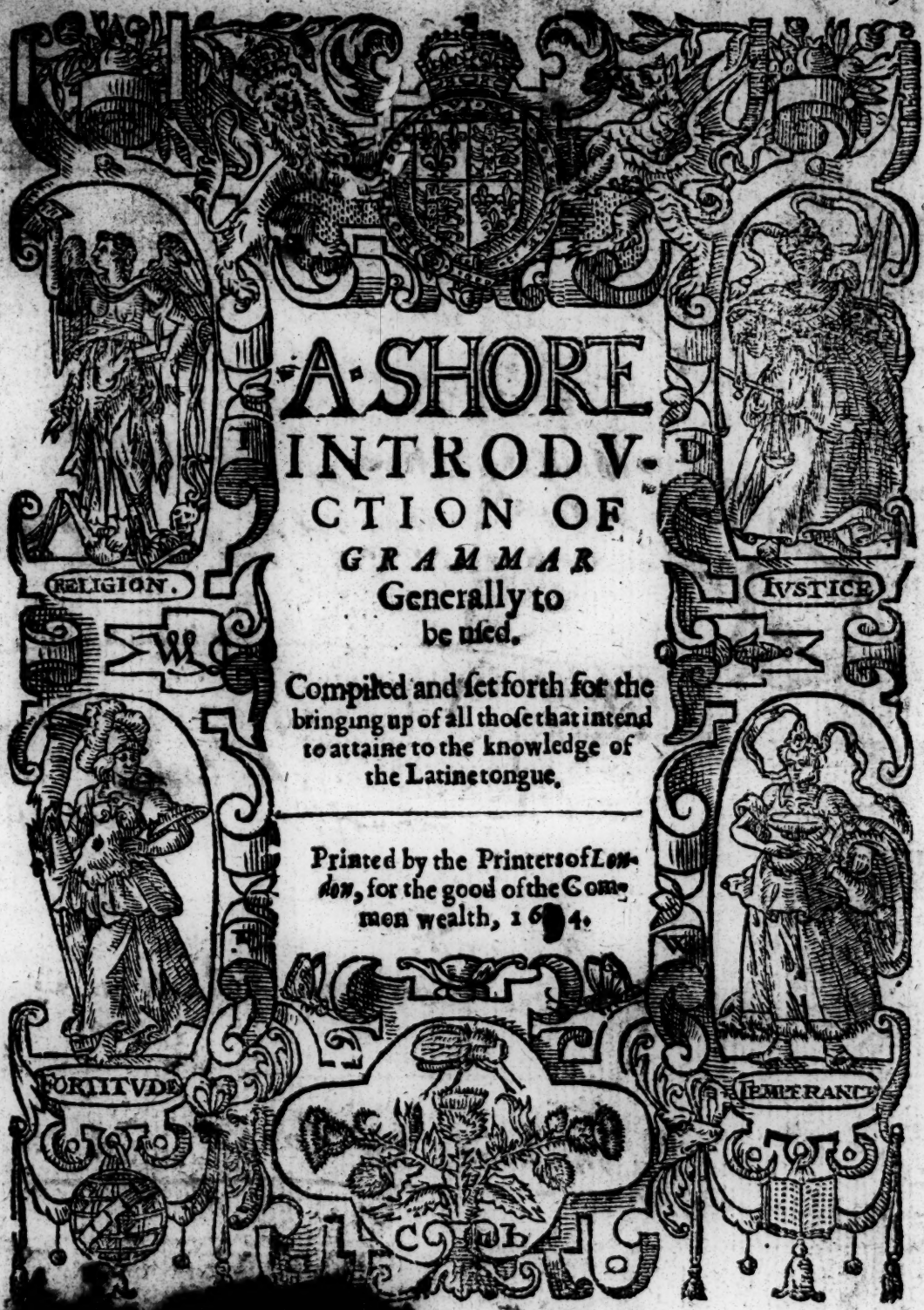

A SHORE INTRODVCTION OF GRAMMAR Generally to be vsed.

Compiled and set forth for the bringing up of all those that intend to attaine to the knowledge of the Latine tongue.

Printed by the Printers of *London*, for the good of the Common wealth, 1634.

Activa et passiva

212 Modus potentialis et subjunctivus simi-

Potentialis est quo scribo, scribis aut debeo scribi

subjunctivus semper aliquem conjunctionem

potential.	subjunctive
I may or can love	when I love
I might, would, should or could love	when I loved or did love
I might, would, should or ought to have loved	when I have loved
I might would should or ought to had loved	when I had loved
I may or can love hereafter	when I shall or will love

Infinitivus		
present et prætimp:	præter perf et plusq	future
to love amare	to have or had loved amavisse	to love hereafter amaturū esse

of loving di	Gerunds in loving do	to love dum

supin primi amatū to love

Verbes hent optative vt omnibus temporibus aliquid significamus nisq; vlla adverbium coniunctu habet annexum habet vt: si, ut, cum, quum

Potentiale	Subjunctiue
I may or can be loued	when I am loued
I would should or ought to be loued	when I was loued
I would should, or ought to haue bin loued	when I haue bin loued
I would should or ought to had bin loued	when I had bin loued
I may or can be loued hereafter	when I shall or will be loued

Infinitiue

præsent: et præterimp:	præterp: et pluisq:	futurum
to be loued	to haue or had bin loued	to be loued hereafter
amari	amatum esse vel fuisse	amatum iri vel amandum esse

Gerundia

of being loued	in being loued	to be loued
Di	Do	dum

Supinum postremum

amatu to be loued

Act: neut:	Dep: com:	pass:	
præsens act: ans, ens neut: ens, iens	præt:	futur: 1: urus, a, um	futur: 2:
participia:	t, s, x { us, a, um }		andus, endus, endus, iendus
Dep: {ans, ens} com: {ens, iens}	us, um	urus, a, um	habent ad omnia futurum in dus.

signes of the tenses

Active

præsens
doe, dost, doth

præterperfect:
did, didst

præt: perf:
have, hast, hath

præt: plusq
had, hadst

futurum
shall or will, shalt or wilt

passive

præsens
am, art, is, are

præt: perf:
was, wast, was, were

præt: perf
have bin, hast bin, hath bin

præt plusq
had bin, hadst bin

futurum
shall be, will bee
shalt be, wilt be

for more English accidents pag: 11.

TO THE READER.

TO exhort euery man to the learning of Grammar, that intendeth to attaine to the vnderstanding of the tongues (wherein is contained a great treasure of Wisedome and knowledge) it would seeme much vaine, and little needfull: forasmuch as it is to be knowne, that nothing can surely be ended, whose beginning is either feeble or faultie: and no building be perfect, when as the foundation and ground-worke is readie to fall, and vnable to vphold the burthen of the frame. Wherefore it were better for the thing it selfe, and more profitable for the learner, to vnderstand how hee may best come to that, which he ought most necessarily to haue, and to learne the gainest way of obtaining that, which must bee his best and certainest guide, both of reading and speaking, than to fall in doubt of the goodnesse and necessity thereof: which I doubt, whether he shall more lament that he lacketh, or esteeme that he hath it: and whether he shall oftner stumble in trifles, and be deceiued in light matters, when he hath it not, or iudge truly and faithfully of diuers weighte things when he hath it. The which hath seemed to many very hard to compasse aforetime, because that they, who professed this Art of teaching Grammar, did teach diuers Grammars, & not one: and if by chance they taught one Grammar, yet they did it diuersly, and so could not doe it all best, because there is but one bestnesse, not only in euery thing, but also in the manner of euery thing. 1

As for the diuersity of Grammars, it is wel and profitably taken away by the Kings Maiesties wisedome, who foreseeing the inconuenience, and fauourably prouiding the remedy, caused one kind of Grammar by sundry learned men to be diligently drawne, and so to be set out onely, euery where to be taught for the vse of learners, and for auoiding the hurt in changing of Schoolemasters. 2

The variety of teaching is diuers yet, & alwaies will be, for that euery Schoolemaster liketh that he knoweth, and seeth not the vse of that he knoweth not, and therefore iudgeth that the most sufficient way, which he seeth to be the readiest meane and perfectest kind, to bring a learner to haue a thorow knowledge therin. 3

Wherefore it is not amisse, if one seing by triall an easier & readier way than the common sort of teachers do, would say that he hath proued, and for the commoditie allowed, that other not knowing the same, might by experience proone the like, and then by proofe reasonable iudge the like, not hereby excluding the better way when it is found, but in the meane season forbidding the worse. 4

The first & chiefest point is, that the diligent Master make not the Schollar haste too much, but that in continuance & diligence of teaching, he make him to rehearse so, that while he hath perfectly that that is behind, he suffer him not to goe forward: for this posting haste ouerthroweth & hurteth a great sort of wits, and casteth them into an amazednesse, when they know not how they shal either go forward or backward, but sticketh fast as one plunged, that cannot tell what to do, or which way to turne him: and then the Master thinketh the Schollar to be a dullard, and the Schollar thinketh the thing to be vneasie, & too hard for his wit: and the one hath an euill opinion in the other, when oftentimes it is in neither, but in the kinde of teaching. Wherefore, the best and chiefest point thorowly to be kept is, that the Schollar haue in mind so perfectly that which he hath [illegible] vnderstand it so, that not onely it be not a stop for him, but 5

also a light, and a helpe vnto the residue that followeth. This shalbe the Masters ease and the childes encouraging, when the one shall see his labour take good effect, and thereby in teaching be lesse tormented: and the other shal think the thing the easier, and so with more gladnesse be ready to go about the same.

6 In going forward, let him haue of euery declination of Nounes and conjugations of Verbs, as many seuerall examples as they passe them, that it may seeme to the Schoolemaster no word in the Latine tongue to be so hard for that part, as the Scholler shall not be able praisably to enter into the forming thereof. And surely the multitude of examples, if the easiest and commonest be taken first, and so come to stranger and harder, must needs bring this profit withall, that the Scholler shal best vnderstand, and soonest conceiue the reason of the rules, and best be acquainted with the fashion of the tongue. Wherein it is profitable, not only that he can orderly decline his Noune and his Verbe, but euery way, forward, backward, by cases, by persons: that neither case of Noun, nor person of Verbe can be required, that he cannot without stoppe or studie tell. And vnto this time I count not the Scholler perfect nor ready to go any further, till he hath this already learned.

7 This when he can perfectly do, and hath learned euery part, not by rote, but by reason, and is more cunning in the vnderstanding of the thing, than in rehearsing of the words, (which is not past a quarter of a yeares diligence at very little more, to a painfull and diligent man, if the Scholler haue a mean wit) then let him passe to the Concords, to know the agreement of parts among themselues, with like way and diligence as is afore described.

8 Wherein plaine and sundry examples, and continuall rehearsal of things learned, and specially the daily declining of a Verbe, and turning him into all fashions, shall make the great and heauie labour so easie and so pleasant for the framing of sentences, that it will be rather a delight vnto them, that they be able to doe well, than paine in searching of an vnused and vnacquainted thing.

9 When these Concords be wel knowen vnto them, (an easie & a pleasant paine, if the foregrounds be well and throughly beaten in) let them not continue in learning of their rules orderly, as they lie in their Syntax, but rather learne some prettie booke, wherein is conteined not onely the eloquence of the tongue, but also a good plain lesson of honesty and godlinesse, and therof take some little sentence as it lieth, and learne to make the same first out of English into Latine, not seeing the booke, or construing it thereupon. And if there fall any necessary rule of the Syntax to be known, then to learn it, as the occasion of the sentence giueth cause that day. which sentence once made well, and as nigh as may be with the words of the booke, then to take the booke and construe it, and so shall he be lesse troubled with the parsing of it, and easliest carry his lesson in mind.

10 And although it was said before, that the Schollars should learne but a little at once, it is not meant that when the master hath heard them a while, he should let them alone (for that were more negligence for both parts) but I would all their time they be at schoole, they should neuer be idle, but alwayes occupied in a continuall rehearsing and looking back againe to those things they haue learned, and be more bound to keepe well their old, than to take forth any new.

11 Thus if the Master occupie them, he shall see a little lesson take a great deale of time: and diligently enquiring and examining of the parts and the rules, not to be done so quickly and speedily as it might be thought to be, within a while,

by

a
b

the signes of the cases are not allwayes constant to them as of is not allwayes the signe of the genitive nor to allwayes the signe of the dative for. & for it is sometimes a signe of th ablative as after open and refuse Heb. 36.37. Sometimes from is the signe of the dative as after nouns of taking away Heb. 24 & the signe of the accusative or nominative Heb. 27:6 So that it is not allwayes the signe of the nominative case nor the accusative signe & though not usually they are for.

Upon the conversion of many School-Masters, and Gentlemen, from their fond Opinions, in teaching the Hebrue, Greek, *and* Latine Tongues, *upon mature advise and earnest request of many godly, conscientious, learned men, interessed in* Church *and* Common-wealth; *These* Quæries *and* Propositions *(with some Additions) are again set forth to the Free-Schooles, and other Schooles in* London *or thereabouts ; with a brief Syntaxis*

By Tho. Grantham, *Master of Arts, of* Peter-House *in* CAMBRIDGE, *now Professour of the speedy way of Teaching the* Hebrue, Greek, *and* Latine Tongues, *of Logicke, Philosophy, and Schoole Divinity, In* Bow-lane *neer* Bow-Church *in* London.

Revised by the Author THOMAS GRANTHAM.

LONDON Printed, and are to be sold at the three Pigeons in Pauls Church-yard ; at Mr. *Dunkoms* in little Brittain over against the Church ; at the Unicorne on Ludgate Hill, and in Popes-Head Alley,
1646.

Certain Quæries and Propoſitions preſented to all the Schooles in and about the City of *LONDON*.

1.

FRench and other Languages harder then the Latine, and far more different, are learned with a great deale of pleaſure, and following other affaires, to ſpeak, write and underſtand perfectly; And we are ten or twelve yeares at School in more torment then in Bridewell, and can neither ſpeak, write nor underſtand perfectly; and not one of a hundred in that time gets ſuch a ſmattering of the Latine, as to be fit for the Univerſity: Nay, the Maſters themſelves, though they have taught ſchool and ſtudied thirty or forty years, yet they cannot ſpeak, or hardly write a piece of Latine preſently. This rightly conſidered, I deſire to know whether the School-Maſters will maintain this to be a conſcientious way of Teaching, and a method that deſerves ſuch great revenues as they have for ſeveral Maſters in a Scool.

2.

The Grammar, the Rules of Latine, are more then the Latine Tongue it ſelf, then the *Ianua*, in which is comprehended all the Latine words, and diverſities of words, for one and the ſame thing. The *Ianua is but ſix ſheets*, and may be read over in ten dayes, and the ſixth part is onely neceſſary, and may be read over in ten hours: For what need any man know all the tearms of Sea-men, of Smiths, of Artillery, the Names of Sea-monſters, Plants, Hearbs, Exotick. Then a Grammar is not onely three times

times bigger, but a hundred times more difficult; the defects, absurdities, obscuritie, getting without booke, and the tedious Expositions of the Master, takes up at least ten yeares: Now if the grounds require ten yeares, and the Language it selfe onely ten houres; let any man judge if this be a method of any reason or common sence.

3.

There are bookes lately licensed by authority, and generally approved by Schoole-masters, which make the way of teaching far more tedious then ever it was. A book called the *English Accidence*, amongst many Errours hath this grosse one (hee would have a child stay so long in English, before hee learne Latine, as to understand what part of speech every latine word, what Sintaxis, what ordering it will have) now I say this must require long time and understanding; for these are tearmes of Art, and doe not easily fall within the Circumference of a childs shallow braine, you may confute this by one instance, suppose two Children one a witty child the other a kind of an Innocent, the Innocent shall speake as soone and as much of the Language as the wisest child, now the child that is foolish will never be capable of the grounds, nay not one of a hundred of the wittiest being very young, And if they be; they will be three or foure years before they come to the least degree, and a child of foure yeares of age shall speake more French, Latin, any Language hee hath been brought up in then they, hence I conclude this way a tedious and Irksome way to a greene, and weak, and not growne capacity. You may see in that book, a congregation of about fifty Pronounes, hee perswades also to get without booke, his words are these, *forgetting by heart let him to that work on Gods name*: Now I say, what Rhetorick, what Logick, what mystery is there in this word, to perswade a man to that which is contrary to common sence.

4.

Is it any Religion or Justice to accuse me of that thing they are ten times more guilty of themselves? They say many mis-

carry under me, but I am ſure, under them a hundred for my one: I have taught in *London* but this three yeares and a little more; for this two years I have dealt thus with all, If in a Month I ſee the Boy will not give his mind to learning, then we part; if he doe; for ſo much money, I will fit him for the Univerſity in a ſhort time: But they keep them, profit or profit not, ten or twelve years, till they be of that bulk as to be preſt for Souldiers. And here I (might juſtly require thoſe they enticed from me, if they were no Schollers when they went, they continued two or three years at the Free-Schooles in the ſame ſtate of ignorance; and thoſe who had any Learning were never a pin the better, by reaſon their Method is ſo different from ours. I cannot ſtand to reckon up the miſeries that have come to this Common-Wealth by theſe School-Maſters: How many are there now a dayes that would do any thing to have but ſo much learning as to ſatisfie their own conſciences; but the tedious way they have gone at Schools, and conceits that School-Maſters puts into their heads, makes every thing incredible to them: then conſider how miſerably they foyle & cumber youth to the ſpending of their ſpirits, hazard, danger, and ſomtimes loſſe of life. Boyes that are but of tender years, as twelve or thirteen (if up night and day to make Theames and Verſes) Schollers know that the word *Poet* comes of the Greek word, that ſignifies, *to make*, if a Boy have no reading nothing to make a thing on: How can he make it? It is as much as moſt Maſters of Art in the Univerſity can doe to make a Sermon half an hour long; As for School-Maſters, not one of a hundred is able, and a Theame is farre harder: they make that they cannot do themſelves. Will any man bid a Boy make a Theam in French, before he half underſtands it, and whip him for every fault? Let a Boy have yeares, skill in the Language, a good treaſure and ſtore of reading, and if he cannot make a Theam better then many School-Maſters now in Print, he hath very ill luck. But ſome Maſters will ſay, they dictate; alas! it is but dry ſtuff, a Boy takes more delight in an Author. Then, by this tedious way the Female Sex altogether deſpaires of Learning, although their opportunities be far more, they have no profeſſions, not ſo many companions, delights to draw them away: I'le undertake in two Months, allowing an houre a day

day, to make any Maid of eleven years of age, especially if she have a little French, as good a Scholler in the Hebrew, Greek, and Latine, as most Boyes in *England* of her Age. Then Boyes are deterr'd from Learning when they must be two seven years under the lash. The boarding Schooles in the Countrey for the Gentry, are far more ridiculous then these: they have all the conveniences night and day for speaking, writing, reading, and yet they are ten times worse then your Free-Schooles. By this tedious way of Teaching, men of admirable parts are sleighted, becouse they want a little Hebrew or Greek, which a plodding dull ill-bred Scholler may get. Give me a man that at the storming of a Town, or when the Battle is in Array, makes such a Speech that the Souldiers shall fight more couragiously, then if they had both the Indies for their pay. Consider also by this tedious way the abundance of spungie slack Divines, that suck up sence and not sence, and vent it by retaile, These men are glad to spel the Hebrew, and stammer at the Greek, when their beards are grown so big, you may cut the Kings Arms in them. These men are not able to preach unlesse they light of a parcel of Newes, or fall upon Kings or Committees, or for varieties sake fall upon the Bishops & Pope. Let me conclude all with *Plato*, He wondered how the South-sayers could forbear laughing, when they saw one anorher, to think how they gulled the common people; the like may I say of these School-Masters.

5.

I do not hold it fit that any School in London should have any constant revenues, Let there be three or fovre Masters teach in severall places, he that can fit them in the shortest time; let him have the most money; let the second, third, and fourth, and as many as there be, have according to their deserts: For by three or foure ill Masters in a Schoole, many Generations may be spoiled, and constant meanes makes men idle.

6.

For these two years and upwards, my schollers have challenged and contended with the best schooles in London, and their best

Schollers

ſchollers, and have been victorious over them; and at this very preſent, let them take all the ſchools in London and England, and I have one of twelve yeares of age ſhall contend with any of his age in the Hebrue, Greek, and Latine, who conſters and underſtands the grounds beſt, Verſe, or Proſe. They ſhall have gold to ſilver layd on it although they have great odds againſt us. I teach but foure hours of a day at moſt, and they teach ten at leaſt; beſides, their mighty taskes at night. they teach with a great deale of butcherly cruelty (as Brinſley calls it) I with no correction at all for the book; and although I teach thus eaſily, thus pleaſantly and ſtand for the liberty of the ſubject, yet the School-Maſters by their cunning malice, poſſeſſe their ſchollers with an ill conceit of me. Is there never a *Gam liel* amongſt you; If my way be good, all your ſubtilties and devices are in vain: If it be nought, it will fall of it ſelf, or would have fallen ere this, and never have endured a four years violent ſiege. At the laſt, take but notice of the impudence of theſe men, whoſoever profeſſe to teach a ſpeedier way then they, he is prefently a Mountebank, although he doe nothing but what he hath authority, reaſon and experience for: was *Eraſmus*, *Aſcham*, Tutor to Q. *Elizabeth*, *Brinſley*, *Web*, were all theſe, and many more, and all that follow them Mountebanks: Was King *Iames*, Queen *Elizabeth*, K. *Charles*, and many Noblemen to whom their books were dedicated, were all theſe patrons of Mountebanks, Quacks, and Cheaters? let me tell you that have a Whores fore-head and cannot be aſhamed, I'le prove it before Auhoritty, that I have ſent and fitted more for the Univerſity in one year, then all the Schooles in *London*, or thereabouts have done in ten. I undertake to fit one for the Univerſity in two Moneths, I have done it in five Weekes upon one that could but reade Engliſh; Witneſſe many in *London* of great repute, and Trinity Colledge in *Cambridge*, into which he is with great credit received.

This Laſh hath juſt ſix Knots, but thou muſt know,
My Muſe incens'd threatens a greater blow:
Unleſſe thou mend; for I'le thee naked ſtrip
And ſcourge thee with a ſixteen-knotted Whip.

Verſes

Verſes to the Grammar.

IF this Abortive dye, I'm thus far croſt
The life and light of one half day is loſt:
But if thou liv'ſt, hereafter few ſhall tell
Whether the Stars in Heaven or Earth excell.
When ſeverall tongues were ſpoke, then did appeare
God in thoſe Tongues and Angels came to hear.
The Sunand Zodiac, and twelve ſignes gave light
With us below, and darkneſſe put to flight.
The Tongues *belov'd of God, and His, are Greek,*
Hebrew, and Latine, theſe, then, muſt you ſeek,
And Angels will come down to parley here,
And likewiſe will invite you to their Sphear.
Now if my Book fall under potent ſcorne,
Let all men know 'twas dead as ſoon as borne.

GRANTHAM His SYNTAXIS.

THe abuses of Grammar have been very many, especially in teaching a Noun and a Verb the principall parts of it, which, because I can more easily reform in half a quarter of an hours discourse, then in many hours writing the words & rules: therefore my task at this present shall be the making of Latine. And all this shall be done by the second side of Grammar (which hath stood all changes of time, and hath no Article against it;) suppose in this example, *cupidus auri* covetous of money; a boy being asked why *auri* is the genitive case? what need he burden a boyes memory with that rule. *Adjetives* that signifie desire, knowledge? when this rule will serve; The Genitive case is known by this token *Of*: after this manner I run through all the cases, knowing that every one who hath or will reade the English Rules may easily understand me. The Nominative case cometh before the Verb, and answereth to this question, *who*, *or what*, as *Magister docet*, the Master teacheth: and the Nominative case shall in making and construing Latine be set before the Verb; *Sum*, *forem*, *fio*, *existo*, and certain Verbs passives: as *Dicor*, *vocor*, *salutor*, *appellor*, *habeor*, *existimor*, *videor*, and other like, will have such case after them, as they have before them: as, *Fama est malum*. The Genitive case is known by this token *Of*, and answereth to this question, *whose*, *or whereof*, as, *Doctrina Magistri*, the learning of the Master, *Puer bonæ indolis*, *Cupidus auri*, *aliquis nostrum*, *Cicero Oratorum eloquentissimus*, *Expers omnium*, *hæc vestis est patris*, *reminiscor historiæ*, *me civitatis tædet*. The Dative case is known by this token, *to*, *or for*, as *do librum Magistro*, *Labor est utilis corpori*, *non omnibus dormio*. The Accusative case followeth the Verb, and the Adjetive, and answereth to this question, *whom*, *or what*, as *Amo Magistrum*, I love the Master, *Turris alta centum pædes*, *usus promptos facit*. *Gaudeo Gaudium*, *Rogote pecuniam*. *Hyemem totam stertis*, *Pedem hinc ne discesseris*, *eo romam*. *Oportet aliquem esse*. The Vocative case the boy knowes by his often whipping, as *O Magister*, oh Master. The Ablative case is commouly joyned with præpositions, serving to the ablative caso, as, *de Magistro*, of the Master, *coram Magistro* before the Master: also, in, with, through, for, from, by, and then after the comparative degree, be signes of the ablative case; *Copiis abundans*. *Dignus*, *indignus*, *prædictus*, *captus*, *contentus*, have this case, *Ferit eum gladio*. *Emptus sum argento*, *accepit literas a Petro*. *præsero hunc multis gradibus*. *Vivo in Anglia*, *Opus est mihi tuo judicio*. I have left something to the discretion of the Master, imitating that great Grammarian *Cambden* in the beginning of his Prosodia, supposing the Master is able to shew his Declensions, Gerrands, Supines: To whom I wish all successe.

If any think these Rules to be few, let him know the best Linguists had fewer, *Ascham* saith, Queen *Elizabeth* learned no more of Grammar but a Noun and a Verb, and the Concords, and she was as good a Scholler as a Queen, and as good a Queen as a Scholler. *Methridates* had two and twenty Languages very young, what Grammar went he by? my Lord *Montaign* saith in his Essayes, he spake latine as perfectly at six years of age, as any, their Mother Tongue, without any GRAMMAR at all; for then he could not conceive it. At last, let me admonish all you School-Masters, In the Church of God are sheep, in the Schooles Lambes, have a care, and God blesse your care: To whom be glory for ever, *Amen*.

FINIS.

An accidence: or introduction of grammar: so called a Lat: accidentia quia in ea tractantur quaedam accidunt Nomini, pronomini, Verbo, Participio et ceteris orationis partibus. vt

Nomini accidunt Dessaul: lib: 19: pag: 40
- qualitas
- Species
- figura
- numerus
- casus
- genus
- declinatio
- comparatio

pronomini accidunt Dessr. 44:
- qualitas
- species
- numerus
- casus
- genus
- declinatio
- persona
- figura

verbo accidunt Dessr: 45:
- genus
- modus
- tempus
- figura
- species
- persona
- numerus
- conjugatio

participio acc: Dessr. 49:
- terminatio
- tempus
- formatio
- genus
- Numerus
- casus
- figura
- significatio

Adverbio accidit Dessr: 53:
- significatio
- comparatio
- species
- figura

Conjunctioni accidit Dessr: 61:
- proteftas
- figura
- ordo

Preapositioni acc: Dessr: 63:
- consuetudo
- compositio

Interjectioni accidit tantum unum viz: significatio Dessr: 65:

Casus nominis: sic dictus quod per ipsum nomen casus
dominis quodammodo cadat: vel quod ad eum quemlibet
designandum eius loco quasi concidat grece πτῶσις
a πίπτω id cado propter eandem rationem.

Casus nominativus: quia per hunc casum solemus res
vel homines nominare grece: πτῶσις ὀρθή id rectus
casus non obliquus. ut alij casus.

Dativus casus dandi casus, tertius casus grec: πτῶσις δοτική
πτῶσις τρίτη: nam in actionibus dandi et attribuendi hic
casus ultimus: Heb: casus non habent sed eorum loco utuntur
hic articulis.

Casus accusativus sic dict: quod per hunc casum vel
accusare vel laudare solemus grece αἰτιατική πτῶσις
ab αἰτιάομαι id accuso a αἰτία causa, crimen.

Casus vocativus a vocando

Casus ablativus (q: ablatus casus alie nomine auferendi
casus quia forte ablutionis) dicitur etiam septimus casus
quia ad ordinem sextus: in loedum Latinus vocatur quia
latina lingua proprius est cuius vis apud grecos
per genitivum explicatur uid Cicero: pag: 97. Dicitur
etiam Comparativus casus eo quod per eum comparatio
significatur ut Doctior illo id quam ille est.

Not: vocativi qui semper sunt secunde persone in
nominativus exceptentur ut domine servum nos: exipse
nata fegam uid Dosi: Synt: 30: c

by this vſe the Schollar ſhalbe brought to a good kind of readines of making; to the which if there be adioyned ſome vſe of ſpeaking, (which muſt neceſſarily be had) he ſhalbe brought paſt the wearieſome bitterneſſe of his learning.

A great helpe to further this readineſſe of making and ſpeaking, ſhall be, if the Maſter giue him an Engliſh booke, and cauſe him ordinarily to turne euery day ſome part into Latine. This exerciſe cannot be done without his rules, and therefore doth eſtabliſh them, and ground them ſurely in his minde for readineſſe, and maketh him more able to ſpeake ſuddenly, whenſoeuer any preſent occaſion is offered for the ſame. And it doth helpe his learning more a great deale, to turne out of Engliſh into Latine, than on the contrary. 13

Furthermore, we ſee many can vnderſtand Latine, that cannot ſpeake it, and when they reade the Latine word in the booke, can tell you the Engliſh thereof at any time: but when they haue laid away their booke, they cannot contrariwiſe tell you for the Engliſh the Latine againe, whenſoeuer you wil aske them. And therefore this exerciſe helpeth this fore well, and maketh thoſe words which he vnderſtandeth to be readieſt by vſe vnto him, and ſo perfecteth him in the tongue handſomely

These precepts wel kept, will bring a man clean paſt the vſe of his Grammar booke, and make him as ready as his booke, & ſo meete to further things: whereof it were out of ſeaſon to giue precepts here. And therefore this may be for this purpoſe enough, which to good Schoolemaſters and skilfull is not ſo needfull, to other meaner and leſſe practiſed it may be, not onely worth the labour of reading, but alſo of the vſing. 14

The Latine letters are thus written.

Capitall letters. A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T V X Y Z.
A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T V X Y Z.

Small letters. a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r ſ s t v u x y z &.
a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r ſ s t v u x y z &.

Letters are diuided into Vowels and Conſonants.

A vowell is a letter which maketh a full and perfect ſound of himſelfe: and there are five in number, namely, *a, e, i, o, u*: whereunto is added the Greeke vowell, *y*.

A conſonant is a letter, which muſt needs be ſounded with a vowell: as *b* with *e*. And all the letters, except the vowels, are conſonants.

A ſyllable is the pronouncing of one letter or moe, with one breath: as *A-ve*.

A diphthong is the ſound of two vowels in one ſyllable, and of them there bee foure in number, namely, *æ, œ, au, eu*: whereunto is added *ei*: as, *Æneas, cœna, audio, euge, hei*.

In ſtead of *æ* and *œ*, we commonly doe pronounce e.

The Greeke letters are thus written:

Capitals. Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω.
Small. α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ χ ψ ω.

¶ *Precatio.*

DOmine Pater, cœli ac terræ effector, qui liberaliter tribuis sapientiam omnibus eam cum fiducia abs te petentibus, exorna ingenii mei bonitatem, quam cum cæteris naturæ viribus mihi infudisti, lumine divinæ gratiæ tuæ, ut non modò quæ ad cognoscendum te, & Servatorem nostrum Dominum Iesum valent, intelligam, sed etiam tota mente & voluntate persequar, & indies benignitate tua, tum doctrina tum pietate proficiam, ut qui efficis omnia in omnibus, in me resplendescere dona tua facias, ad gloriam sempiternam immortalis Majestatis tuæ. Amen.

A Prayer.

OAlmighttie Lord and mercifull Father, maker of heaven and earth, which of thy free liberalitie givest wisedome abundantly to all that with faith and full assurance aske it of thee, beautifie by the light of thy heavenly grace the towardnesse of my wit, the which with all powers of nature thou hast powred into me, that I may not onely understand those things, which may effectually bring mee to the knowledge of thee, and of our Saviour the Lord Jesus, but also with my whole heart and will constantly follow the same, and receive daily increase through thy bountifull goodnesse towards me, as well in good life, as doctrine; so that thou which workest all things in all creatures, mayest make thy gracious benefits shine in me, to the endlesse glory and honour of thine immortall Majestie. So be

An

some wordes of the first declension haue the genitive singular in as a familias aulas terras vel patrefamilias, filij terras nec aulas nec fontis memor: sic dux ipse viae: in imitation of the second declension in greeke which ends in da, ta, ja and a pure this is called Graecismus. thus is red literatus filius Latonas; amore Musarum.

other wordes haue ai for æ as pictai aulai for picta aula, this is called Atticismus in imitation of the ancient kinds of speaking. Vide Lilie and Aldus: cap: 7

in this declension the vocative sing: is like the nom: except in greek wordes in as which make the vocative in a and greeke wordes in es which make the vocative in a or in e.

A noune is the name of a thing that may be seene, felt, hard or vnderstood. corpus enim tactu, visu vel auditu percipitur. res sola mente comprehendi potest ut sapientia: disciplina, bonus. vide Vtan: in Gram: graeca tractatu secundo de nomine pag: 65:

casus est specialis nominis pronominis et participij declinatio. sunt autem sex casus, ex quibus nominativus rectus vocatur. ceteri obliqui: etiam vocativus quia et ipse cadit a recto ut dominus domine. sicut vocativus etiam rectus censetur quia nominativi instar rem non obliquo sed directe significat. atque in ordine grammatico sive naturali, contra quam in ceteris fit obliquis semper ante verbum, venitur

Ideo autem Nominativus dicitur rectus quia aliorum est quasi parens: ideo casus alij obliqui quia quasi flexiones quaedam ab recto nascuntur Vossius 2:

In speech be these eight parts (viz) in Latin tongue or speech
there be eight sortes or kindes of wordes which are
called partes of speech because of them every speech is
made: for whatsoever woe speake is one of these eight
partes viz either a Noun, pronoun, verb, participle, adverb
coniunction, preposition or interjection.

declined] is doe change theyr termination or ending as musa
musæ, musam, musarum, musis &c. amo amas amat &c.

unclined] is doe not varie or change theyr termination or
ending as olim, aut, apud, heu. &

Note that wordes are declined that is varie or change theyr
terminations or endinges a manner of wayes viz. × by cases as
a noun a pronoun and a participle or by ‡ moodes and tense
and person as a verbe

× without mood or tense

‡ without case

A noune is the name of a thinge viz is a worde that signifies
a thing as homo, bonus, arbor or the nature and property
or qualitie of a thing, as bonus, malus, sapientia, pulchritudo
Nomen substantivum est pars orationis qua rem sine
tempore ~~sine persona~~ significat. Johannes, homo, bonus,

a noun substantive may be called nomen substantivum sine absolutum.

A noun substantive is that [x] a noun substantive signifies the
thinge it selfe and therefore can not have the worde thing
put after it therefore Despauterius defines it in this manner
Nomen substantivum est quod cum verbo absolvit orationem ut
equus currit, ~~equus~~ currit, tu addi non potest hic mulier aut res
a noun substantive commonly hathe a, or the put before it
and yet needes not to be joyned with an other wordes as a man,
a tree, the hand, the heart

a noun adjective can not have a or the before it unlesse it be joyned with some other word as a good — a black —

A noun adjective is that can not [x] a noun adjective signifies
the nature property or quality of a thing, and may have
the word thing put after it as good, black &c. white &c.
Nomen adjectivum quod cum verbo non absolvit orationem ut albus
quia non dicimus albus currit, sed albus equus currit. tu addi
potest viz, Mulier aut res ut bonum, fortis felix.

a noune adjective may be called nomen transitivum

common to more] Vel common to more or all of the same kinde
as rex, regina, homo, equus.

Note that there are also noun adjectives proper and common,
A noune adjective proper is derived from a noun substantive proper
as Londinensis, Anglicanus, Tertullianus, and is allwayes written with a great
letter
A noun adjective common is not derived from a noun substantive proper
and commonly is written with a little letter as humanus, gloriosus
Note that there belong to a noune five thinges viz number case
gender declension, and comparison to which may be added quality, specie, figure

& forme are figures belong to all wordes for every word is primitive or derivative which is of forme: and simple or compound which is the figure. the qualitie is to be knowne by the diuision of y noun into a substantive and adiective.

Cases of nouns] casus dicitur a cadendo quod quasi a recto cadere
vocatur: unde rectus, obliquus dicitur casus, quia cadens a recta
terminatione in alias, sacpe obliquos casus

An Introduction of the eight parts of Latine Speech.

IN speech be these eight parts following:

Nome, Pronoune, Verbe, Participle,	declined.	Adverbe, Coniunction, Prepolition, Interiection,	undeclined.

Of a Noune.

A Noune is the name of a thing that may be seene, felt, heard, or understood: as the name of my hand in Latine is Manus; the name of an house is Domus; the name of goodnesse is Bonitas.

Of Nounes, some bee Substantiues, and some bee Adiectiues.

A Noune Substantiue is that standeth by himselfe and requireth not another word to be ioyned with him to shew his signification: as Homo, *a man*. And it is declined with one article; as Hic magister, *a master*: or else with two at the most; as Hic & hæc parens, *a father or mother*.

A Noune Adiectiue is that cannot stand by himselfe, but requireth to be ioyned with another word in speech or signification: as Bonus, *Good*; Pulcher, *Faire*. And it is declined either with three terminations; as Bonus, bona, bonum: or els with three articles; as, Hic, hæc & hoc Fœlix, *Happy*; Hic & hæc Levis, & hoc Leve, *Light*.

A Noune Substantiue either is proper to the thing that it betokeneth; as Edvardus, is my proper name: or els is common to more; as Homo is a common name to all men.

Numbers of Nounes.

IN Nounes be two Numbers; the Singular and the Plurall: The Singular Number speaketh but of one: as Lapis, *a stone*: The Plurall number speaketh of more than one: as Lapides, *stones*.

Cases of Nounes.

NOunes be declined with six Cases, Singularly and Plurally; the Nominatiue, the Genitiue, the Datiue, the Accusatiue, the Uocatiue, and the Ablatiue.

The Nominatiue case commeth before the Verb, & answereth to this question *Who* or *What*? as Magister docet, *The master teacheth.* Howes 18: 6.

Howes 20: 21: The Genitiue case is knowne by this token *Of*, and answereth to this question, *Whose* or *Whereof*? as Doctrina magistri; *The learning of the master.*

Howes 22 23: The Datiue case is knowne by this token *To*, and answereth to this question, *To whom* or *To what*? as Do librum magistro; *I give a booke to the master.*

The Accusatiue case followeth the Verbe, and answereth to this question, *Whom* or *what*? as Amo magistrum; *I love the Master.*

The Vocatiue case is knowne by calling or speaking to: as O magister; *O master.* See Howes his Syntax fol: 28:

The Ablatiue case is commonly ioyned with Prepositions seruing to the Ablatiue case: as De magistro; *Of the master:* Coram magistro; *Before the master.*

Also *In, With, Through, For, From, By,* and *Than,* after the Comparatiue degree, be signes of the Ablatiue case. See Howes his Syntax fol: 28: & 30: 31: 32:

Articles.

ARticles are borrowed of the Pronoune, and be thus declined:

Singulariter.	*Nominativo hic, hæc, hoc.*	Pluraliter.	*Nominativo hi, hæ, hæc.*
	Genitivo hujus.		*Genitivo horum, harum, horum.*
	Dativo huic.		*Dativo his.*
	Accusativo hunc, hanc, hoc.		*Accusativo hos, has, hæc.*
	Vocativo caret.		*Vocativo caret.*
	Ablativo hoc, hac, hoc.		*Ablativo his.*

Genders of Noumes.

GEnders of Nouns be seuen; the Masculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Common of two, the Common of three, the Doubtfull, and the Epicene.

The Masculine Gender is declined with this article Hic: as Hic vir, *A man.*

The Feminine Gender is declined with this article Hæc: as Hæc mulier, *A woman.*

The Neuter Gender is declined with this article Hoc: as Hoc Saxum, *A stone.*

The Common of two is declined with Hic, and Hæc: as Hic & Hæc Parens, *A father or mother.* (being both masculine and feminine)

The Common of three is declined with Hic, Hæc, and Hoc, as Hic, hæc & hoc Fœlix, *Happie.* being masculine or feminine

The Doubtfull Gender is declined with Hic or Hæc: as Hic vel hæc Dies, *A day.*

The Epicene Gender is declined with one article, and vnder that one article both kindes be signified: as Hic Passer, *A Sparrow*; Hæc Aquila, *An Eagle* both ya and shee.

The

The nominative an accusative case are chiefly knowne by theyr place for the nominative most commonly runneth before the verb in due order of speech the accusative case commonly followeth the verb in due order of speech. the rest of the cases are knowne by theyr signes as the Arsidonte showeth. yet the ablative case is knowne often by prepositions serving to the ablative case as well as by its signes at other times.

The signes of the 6 cases are these A: of: to: the: O: from or by which signes every case is knowne. See before pag. 22 concerning the names of the 6 cases and the reason of soe calling them. See Lillies grammer in the chapter de octo partibus orationum.

26

confirming the signes of the cases for before pag.
Sometimes hee is a signe of the dative case after apius idoneus accommodatus &c. See Horace ter: 23: 6:
Jamque recte Prepositions serving to the ablative case. See in the preposition
When after the comparative degree nounes of the comparative degree haueing them or by after them. Doe cause the word following to be the ablative case as fugidior glacie. dortior multo in with through for from by after a verb or adjective. See D. Taylor 2: 2:
Articles are borrowed of the pronounes articles serue to neat out the genders and allso to decline nounes in every gender: when an article is declined with a noune it is onely an article as it is here and hath noe signification at all, but when it is used as a pronoune it signifieth this as hic homo this man. hac mulier this woman: hoc saxum this stone.

genders] genus est discrimen nominis secundum sexum. sed sexum hic non sumpsi physice intelligi, seu rationem naturæ, sed etiam grammatica seu rationem similitudinis structuræ viz: rationis sermonis, nempe quasi accessorias omnia, quæ in structura eorum constituuntur: et quasi mutuantes habentes quæ in structura, ut mutuum propria, usurpantur.

genus genere: vero, a pervopai (Gr) gigner mystery.

you may know what gender a noun ought to be of by the rules set before in propria quæ maribus.

the common of 2 is declined with hic and hæc the doubtfull with hic or hæc of the difference of these 2 genders see Lillies grammar de genere. mixtum: ally before propria quæ maribus pr

both kinds] both sexes viz: male and female promiscuously expressed under one termination, this gender is used for those animals in which the sex is not easily discerned, as in birds fishes creeping things and insects for example: in these names the termination showeth the gender as hic passer because passer ends in r hæc aquila because it ends in a.

they may be known in latin for ye most part by the terminations of the declensions.

The ablative case hath no sign for sometimes as utilis cor: hoc: ist: est: table for the body

pag. 20:

See Hewes his syntax 32: a

ex (vel ex) subeeuntium unius generis communione et separatione (vel) species hæc interest, quod communis est ubi visu secernimus sexum, ut canis: separatio est e contrario ubi visu non secernimus sexum ut serpens Urban: Hackluit sect. Cundo de nomine pag. 65: b.

Declensions a declension is a varying of a word in cases or the varying and changing the first name of a word into diuers other endinges called cases.

you may know one declension from an other by the termination or ending of the genitiue case singular which differ thus

1	2	3	4	5
æ	i	is	us	ēi

quem A liud lat: in Am Hebræa: col quæ: Stock wood: 24:

In declinationibus genitiuus fit a nominatiuo mutata termi nationē; alij uerba casus a genitiuo formantur — Voss: 29

Prima declinatio habet quinq; terminationes viz a æ, es ę, am ut dicit Despaut: pag: 43 Sanct: pag: 7: Voss: eas Stockwood: 26

Græcorum schema masculi nomen in as et es
fœminino in a et e

nom:	gen:	dat:	accus:	voc:	ablat
as	æ	æ	am	an: a	a: Thucydide
a	æ	æ	am	a	a: Pompeia
es	æ	æ	em	a: e	a: e: Strabones
e	es	e	en	e	e: epitome

but the first declension of latin is of nouns in a not increasing whether masculine or fœminine declined like musa, æ the scriba, æ Sibylla.

The second declension is of latin nouns (for the most part not increasing) that end in er, us et um and one in ir (is) viz eum compositis: vide Sanct: pag: 9: Despaut pag: 47: Voss: pag: 33: there be also 3 terminations of the second sus os, on as Syphrus Samos, Ilion, of these those which end in ius are masculines in os masculine or fœminine in on neuters

nom:	gen:	dat:	accus:	voc:	ablat:	
ius	ii	io	ium	ie	io	Orchius
	ios	ei	ea			
os	i	o	on	e	o.	
on				on		
	os	eo	eo	en	eos	eo.

when the nominating endeth in us the vocatiue shall end in e this is to be understood of nounes of the second declension onely, for in y fourth manus makes o manus, and ob: words of the masculine and fœminine gender not of the neuter: words ending in os also of the second declension make the vocatiue likewise in e ut ver words in us. as logos o loge see Sanct: pag: 10: Stockwood: 43 words of the second declension ending in ER or IUS are for y most part masculine: and words in UM are Neuter

in the plurall number they end all in a] this is most onely of nouns y are regular (12) declined after the common manner not of irregulars or Heteroclites as words wanting the plurall number and the like.

a nouns ending in ius and ius are masculines: but numus domus, alvus, colus vannus are fœminine and colum neuter coming of the greeke as pæanium, coftus Cyllenius methodus etc. pestilens virus and chaos are neuters vulgus masc: and neuter Barbitus phaselus cubitus cursus are fœminine or masculine.

The Declenſions of Nounes.

There be five Declenſions of Nounes.

The firſt is, when the Genitive and the Dative caſe ſingular end in æ dipthong, the Accuſative in am, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in a. The Nominative plurall in æ dipthong, the Genitive in arum, the Dative in is, the Accuſative in as, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in is: as in example: which nouns are for the moſt part famimne.

Singulariter.

Nominativo hæc muſa.
Genitivo hujus muſæ.
Dativo huic muſæ.
Accuſativo hanc muſam.
Vocativo ô muſa.
Ablativo ab hac muſa.

Pluraliter.

Nominativo hæ muſæ.
Genitivo harum muſarum.
Dativo his muſis.
Accuſativo has muſas.
Vocativo ô muſæ.
Ablativo ab his muſis.

Note that Filia and Nata do make the Dative and the Ablative plurall in is, or in abus. Alſo Dea, mula, equa, liberta, make the Dative and Ablative plurall in abus onely. ad ſexus diſtinctionem: ſic duæ et ambæ: Voſſ: 31.

The ſecond is, when the Genitive caſe ſingular endeth in i, the Dative in o, the Accuſative in um, the Vocative for the moſt part like the Nominative, the Ablative in o. The Nominative plurall in i, the Genitive in orum, the Dative in is, the Accuſative in os, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in is, as in example:

Singulariter.

Nominativo hic magiſter.
Genitivo huius magiſtri.
Dativo huic magiſtro.
Accuſativo hunc magiſtrum.
Vocativo ô magiſter.
Ablativo ab hoc magiſtro.

Pluraliter.

Nominativo hi magiſtri. dei, dij, di.
Genitivo horum magiſtrorum. deorum deûm
Dativo his magiſtris. deis dijs dis
Accuſativo hos magiſtros. deos
Vocativo ô magiſtri. dei dij di.
Ablativo ab his magiſtris. deis, dijs, dis.

Dyſp: 50.

Here is to be noted, that when the Nominative endeth in us, the Vocative ſhall end in e: as Nominativo hic Dominus, Vocativo ô Domine: Except Deus, that maketh ô Deus.

When the Nominative endeth in ius, if it be a proper name of a man, the Vocative ſhall end in i: as Nominativo hic Georgius, Vocativo ô Georgi. Hereunto is added Filius, that maketh ô Fili. ſic Virgilius virgili Mercurius mercuri

All theſe Nounes following, make their Vocative in e or in us: as Agnus, lucus, vulgus, populus, chorus, fluvius. ut agnus vel agne, lucus vel luce

Note alſo, that all Nounes of the Neuter Gender, of what Declenſion ſoever they be, have the Nominative, the Accuſative, and the Vocative, like in both numbers; and in the Plurall number they end all in a: as in example: this rule is meant of adiectiues as well as Subſtantiues. Singulariter

Singulariter.
Nominativo hoc regnum.
Genitivo hujus regni.
Dativo huic regno.
Accusativo hoc regnum.
Vocativo ô regnum.
Ablativo ab hoc regno.

Pluraliter.
Nominativo hæc regna.
Genitivo horum regnorum.
Dativo his regnis.
Accusativo hæc regna.
Vocativo ô regna.
Ablativo ab his regnis.

Except Ambo & Duo, which make the Neuter Gender in o, be thus declined.

Pluraliter.
Nominativo ambo, ambæ, ambo.
Genitivo amborum, ambarum, amborum.
Dativo ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.
Accusativo ambos, ambas, ambo.
Vocativo ambo, ambæ, ambo.
Ablativo ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.

Likewise Duo.

The third is when the Genitive case singular endeth in is, the Dative in i, the Accusative most commonly in em, and sometime in im, and sometime in both: the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in e, sometime in i, and sometime both in e and i. The Nominative plurall in es, the Genitive sometime in um, and sometime in ium, the Dative in bus, the Accusative in es, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in bus: as in example:

Singulariter.
Nominativo hic lapis.
Genitivo huius lapidis.
Dativo huic lapidi.
Accusativo hunc lapidem.
Vocativo ô lapis.
Ablativo ab hoc lapide.

Pluraliter.
Nominativo hi lapides
Genitivo horum lapidum.
Dativo his lapidibus.
Accusativo hos lapides.
Vocativo ô lapides.
Ablativo ab his lapidibus.

Singulariter.
Nominativo hic & hæc parens.
Genitivo huius parentis.
Dativo huic parenti.
Accus. hunc & hanc parentem.
Vocativo ô parens.
Ablat. ab hoc & hac parente.

Pluraliter.
Nominativo hi & hæ parentes.
Genit. horum & harum parentum.
Dativo his parentibus.
Accusat. hos & has parentes.
Vocativo ô parentes.
Ablativo ab his parentibus.

The fourth is, when the Genitive case singular endeth in us, the Dative in ui the Accusative in um, the Vocative like the Nominative the Ablative in u. The Nominative plurall in us, the Genitive in uum, the Dative in ibus, the Accusative in us, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in ibus: as in example:

Singulariter.
Nominativo hic manus.
Genitivo huius manus.
Dativo huic manui.
Accusativo hanc manum.
Vocativo ô manus.
Ablativo ab hac manu.

Pluraliter.
Nominativo hæ manus.
Genitivo harum manuum.
Dativo his manibus.
Accusativo has manus.
Vocativo ô manus.
Ablativo ab his manibus.

The

except ambo and duo the rule going before, from which this is an exception contrarie ~~contrarie~~ also the neuter of adiectiues.

which make the neuter gender in O viz in the nominatiue accusatiue and vocatiue cases ~~neuter~~ in the neuter gender whereas all other nouns of the neuter gender make those cases in the plurall number to end in A as the foregoing rule specifieth whether they be substantiues or adiectiues.

The third declension is of nouns ending in a:c:e:i:l:n:o:r:s:t:x and all genders but most feminine of which see ffarneb: pag 10. the accusatiue in em are common in im as vim, sitim hessim &c

Generum in tertia hac declinatione Schema

Singulariter See ffarneb: pag: 14:

	Nom:	genit:	Dati:	accus:	vocat:	ablat
	ar	aris	ari	ar	ar	ari
	as	antis	anti	antem	a	ante
	as	adis	adi	adem	as	adè
	is	idis	idi	idem	i	ide
	is	eis	i	im	i	i
	us	utis	uti	utem	u	ute
	ys	yis	yi	yn	y	y
	o	inis	i	inem	o	ine

Plurariter

Nom:	hoc ezis
Genit:	huius ezis
Dat:	huic ezi
Accus:	hoc ezis
Vocat:	o ezis
Ablat:	hoc ezis

Plurariter

Nom:	hae ezia
Genit:	horum ezium
Dat:	his ezibus
Accus:	has ezia
Vocat:	o ezia
Ablat:	ab his ezibus

Sua in tertia declinatione in nominatiue exeunt in a singulari sunt omnia graeca neutrius generis Stockwood 58:

The fourth declension is of nouns of the masculine gender ending in us and of neuter in u except manus portus acus a needle fructus the diuers tribus domus are feminine: penus and spatus are masculine and feminine

those words that end in u are declined like cornu.

not increasing: acus an needle pisis nomen est all Masculi. domus a house tribus pro plebe nouis

The 5ft declension is of nouns masculine feminine & of
all feminine except dies, which is masculine or feminine
in the singular but masculine only in the plurall and
hic meridies which is masculine and is seldome
or never used in the plurall
how the genitive case is formed in ēi or æ see the latin gram:
and Aeneas: pag: 15.

a noune adjective of 3 terminations] whether it be a noune
pronoun or participle Voss: 11.

mostl end in us as bonus: sane in e as teter, ore in ur as satur.

es viz after the first and second declension] the feminine ter-
mination being declined like musæ of the first declension
the masculine termination being declined like magister
of the second declension and the neuter termination
being declined like regnum of the second declension.
A noun adjective of 3 articles as felix ans triste is declined after
the third declension
Declinatio adjectivorum a grammaticis vocatur mobilis
dicunt enim adjectivorum alia manere unâ terminat-
tione alia duabus alia tribus Voss: etym: 11:
which make the genitive case in ijs and the dative in i they
are declined like the second declension of the pronouns ea
ipsa ipsum genitivus dat ipsi: Despa: libro 2: rat: etym:
with these compounds as nemo alteruter gen: alterius alteri
uni alteruthri accid: alterutrum &c: Voss: 5ft 3:
ijs these compounds nequicquam nequidquam, nequicquam
tamen nullus neuter such as nemini nequidquam numero destituo nequicquam
utter and neuter] hic ille & neuter neuter compositum ex ne
omnia composita ut uterq; utercunq; uteruis, uterlibet.
at hic illius comprehenditur Nullius: sed alius alia aliud
facit in dativo alij a genitivo alijus contracto ex alijus
postremi hæc omnia (tam pronomina quam nomina quæ habent
in genitivo ijus) declinavant ut bonus na num. hinc Grammatici
nunc pueros docent neutri pro neutrius ut: nomen est neutri generis

Despa: 69:
Stockwood: 107

The fift is, when the Genitiue and the Datiue case singular doe end in ëi, the Accusatiue in em, the Vocatiue like the Nominatiue, the Ablatiue in e. The Nominatiue plurall in es, the Genitiue in erum, the Datiue in ebus, the Accusatiue in es, the Vocatiue like the Nominatiue, the Ablatiue in ebus: as in example:

Singulariter.	*Nominatiuo hic meridies.*	Pluraliter.	*Nominatiuo hi meridies.*
	Genitiuo hujus meridiëi.		*Genitiuo horum meridiêrum.*
	Dativo huic meridiëi.		*Dativo his meridiêbus.*
	Accusatiuo hunc meridiem.		*Accusatiuo hos meridies.*
	Vocatiuo ô meridies.		*Vocatiuo ô meridies.*
	Ablatiuo ab hoc meridie.		*Ablatiuo ab his meridiebus.*

The declining of Adjectives:

A Noune Adiective of three Terminations, is thus declined.

Singulariter.	*Nominat. bonus, bona, bonum.*	Pluraliter.	*Nominatiuo boni, bonæ, bona.*
	Genitiuo boni, bonæ, boni.		*Gen. bonorũ, bonarum, bonorum*
	Dativo bono, bonæ, bono.		*Dativo bonis.*
	Accus. bonum, bonam, bonum.		*Accusat. bonos bonas. bona.*
	Vocativo bone bona bonum.		*Vocativo boni, bonæ, bona.*
	Ablativo bono, bona, bono.		*Ablativo bonis.*

There are besides these, certaine Nounes Adiectiues of another manner of declining, which make the Genitiue case singular in ius, and the Datiue in i, which be these that follow with their Compounds:

Singulariter.	*Nominatiuo unus, una, unum.*	Pluraliter.	*Nominatiuo uni, unæ, una.*
	Genitiuo uniius.		*Ge. unorum unarum, unorum.*
	Dativo uni.		*Dativo unis.*
	Accusat. unum, unam, unum.		*Accusatiuo unos, unas, una.*
	Vocativo une, una, unum.		*Vocativo uni, unæ, una.*
	Ablativo uno, una, uno.		*Ablativo unis.*

Note, that Vnus, una, unum, hath not the Plurall number, but when it is ioyned with a word that lacketh the singular number: as Vnæ literæ, Vna mœnia.

In like manner be declined, Totus, solus, and also Vilus, alius, alter, uter, and neuter, saving that these fiue last rehearsed lacke the Vocatiue case.

A Noune Adiective of three Articles, is thus declined. after the third declension

Singulariter.

Nominativo hic, hæc & hoc fœlix.
Genitivo hujus fœlicis.
Dativo huic fœlici.
Accusativo hunc & hanc fœlicem, & hoc fœlix.
Vocativo ô fœlix.
Ablativo ab hoc hac & hoc fœlice, vel fœlici.

Pluraliter.

Nominativo hi & hæ fœlices, & hæc fœlicia.
Genitivo horum, harum & horum fœlicium.
Dativo his fœlicibus.
Accusativo hos & has fœlices, & hæc fœlicia.
Vocativo ô fœlices, & ô fœlicia
Ablativo ab his fœlicibus.

Singulariter.

Nominativo hic & hæc tristis, & hoc triste.
Genitivo hujus tristis.
Dativo huic tristi.
Accusativo hunc & hanc tristem, & hoc triste.
Vocativo ô tristis, & ô triste.
Ablativo ab hoc, hac, & hoc tristi.

Pluraliter.

Nominativo hi & hæ tristes, & & hæc tristia.
Genitivo horum, harum, & horum tristium.
Dativo his tristibus.
Accusativo hos & has tristes, & hæc tristia.
Vocativo ô tristes, & ô tristia.
Ablativo ab his tristibus.

Comparisons of Nounes.

ADiectiues whose signification may increase or be diminished, may forme Comparison.

There be three degrées of Comparison: The Positiue, the Comparatiue, and the Superlatiue.

The Positiue betokeneth the thing absolutely without excesse, as Durus, *Hard.*

The Comparatiue somewhat excédeth the Positiue in signification: as Durior *Harder.* And it is formed of the first case of his Positiue that endeth in i, by putting thereto or and us: as of Duri, hic & hæc durior, & hoc durius: of Tristi, hic & hæc tristior, & hoc tristius: of Dulci, hic & hæc dulcior, & hoc dulcius.

The Superlatiue excédeth his Positiue in the highest degrée, as Duriſſimus, *Hardest.* And it is formed of the first case of his Positiue that endeth in i, by putting thereto ſsimus, as of Duri, Duriſſimus: of Tristi, tristiſſimus: of Dulci, dulciſſimus. Superlatiuus q: supra alios elatus et evectus.

From these generall Rules are excepted these that follow:

Bonus, melior, optimus. Malus, pejor, pessimus.
Magnus, major, maximus. Parvus, minor, minimus.
Multus plurimus, multa plurima, multum plus plurimum.

And

after parens parentis ons tapis topidis

those nouns whose neuter singular endes in e make the ablative in i
only. not im e or i indifferently. [illegible] the ne
with an ora[illegible] see Noll: 46: 47:

Comparison is the altering the signification of a word into more or lesse
by degrees
whose signification may increase or be diminished though degrees
of comparisons belong properly to adjectives yet all adjectives are
not compared but onely such whose signification may increase
or be diminished (is) whose signification may be made more or
lesse as hard harder hardest. so dark ligame hardest, harder
hard.
some substantives are compared but abusively, not properly. as
allso some pronouns. No words are compared properly
but adjectives and adverbs coming of them. Participles
when they are changed into adjectives, and some prepositions
changed into adverbs may be compared thereupon Stockwood 115

absolutely without excesse (is) that signifieth neither more nor lesse
but is absolute of it self without being compared or without
having respect to an other: as durus hard wherefore the po-
sitive is improperly called a degree of comparison
somwhat exceedeth the positive it being a word drawne from the
positive, wherein the signification of the positive is somwhat in-
creased or made more. as durior harder or more hard.
e and us] or for the Masculine and fem: and us for the Neuter gender

the first case of his positive that ones in I by putting to Or for the Masculine and faminine and us for the nouter as for example
of durus dura durum the genitive case is duri which by putting to or is made durior, and by putting to us it is made durius: for the comparative degree is his at hac durior et hoc durius: so also of docti and dulci: non habebimus exemplum a docti addendo us doctiorus est enim syllaba Or ad terminationem communis generis us vero ad terminationem neutrius generis ut a docti doctior, a dulci dulcius, et ita in reliquis stockwood: 116:

1 from these gerall rules are excepted these that follow: bonus melior optimus &c] there be foure exceptions from the foregoing rules of which this is the first, which is of nouns which have noe comparative or superlative degree but borrow them of others and they be in number five viz: Bonus Malus magnus, parvus and Multus.

2 And if the positive end in r &c] the second exception from the foregoeing gerall rules. [3]

3 Also those nouns ending in lis &c] the third exception from the gerall rules of six adjectives ending in lis which make theyre superlative by changeing lis into limus and not into llimus those l in prose are written with a single l in verse for the verse sake with a dubble ll. humillimus follow the gerall rule aforegoeing (12) they forme the superlative by putting to the latter s. and simus to the first case of the positive ending in i. as as utili utillissimus as before

stockwood: 117:

4 also if a vowel come before us &c] the fourth and last exception from the foregoeing gerall rules. stockwood: 117:
of all these things see Harneb: pag: 22: 23: Voss: pag: 71: 72: 73: 74:

there be 3 degrees of comparison] tres sunt gradus in adjectivis perfectis: in defectivis vero deest aliquando aliquis gradus stockwood: 115:

[3] celeberrimus, salubberrimus, celerrimus, alacerrimus, et acerrimus superlativi gradus formant superlativos a positivis in r viz celeber salubre, celer, alacer, et acer: non autem a positivis in us celebris, salubris, celeris, alacris et acris quorum superlativi iam non sunt in usu: stockwood: 116:

The first person (speaker as ~~tu~~ ego, nos)
The second person is spoken to as tu; vos: ne ubi dicit grammatica ego et nos esse primae personae: Tu et vos autem pertinere ad secundam personam: intelligendum est reliquos quoque eorundem dictionum casus tam singulares quàm plurales eiusdem esse personae cum suis nominativis singularibus et pluralibus - Stockwood: 132:
Idem et qui etsi sunt primae et secundae personae tamen hoc nihil facit contra grammaticam affirmandum solum do: ego et tu ex pronominibus primae et secundae personae tam item et qui non sunt vera pronomina sed adjectiva pronominibus ob magnam quam cum eis habent affinitatem: ipse tamen sit pronomen, non est tamen vel solius primae personae, nec solius secundae personae sed etiam tam indifferenter tertiae personae quam primae vel secundae personae Stockwood: 132-133: ergo ex omni pronominum numero nulla praeter ego et tu reperiuntur quae sint absolutè primae nec solutè secundae personae Stockwood: 133:
all nouns and participles be of the third person ubi affirmat grammatica omnia nomina esse tertiae personae: intelligendum est de nominibus in propriâ naturâ acceptis et in simplici constructione collocatis vid Stockwood 134:135 137: et in figura Evocatio: Hamrb: 1: Vossi: Elym: 8:9:

Qui non est genuinum sed adjectivum pronomen Stockwood page. 145:

11
6

thus must allso celebris, salubris, acris alacris haue the superlatiues because they haue the nominatiue allso in r as celeber, salubr, salubernimus. Stockwood: 116

not. praestissimus multissimus assiduissimus exregissimus pissimus aliaqs plurima eiusdem generis: antiqua et abolita sunt ait Stockwood 117:

magis pius, maxime pius. this manner of comparing is done to auoid the meeting together of vowels which can not be so well pronounced together as we can not say well prior

thereof 15 pronouns (1) simple pronouns, (2) compound as eysmd. tute etem. Stockwood: 119:

ꝑ pronouns so called quia pro nomine ponitur et certam tm̃ significat personam: primario autem nomen significat secundario personam aut tm̃ significat

ex pronominibus ego, tu, sui, et quid nam sunt substantiua cetera adiectiua Voss. 86:

ꝑ Demonstratiues quia demonstrant personam vel rem presentem vel primam personam solet poni: iste ad secundam illa, ad tertiam Voss. 86:

= this it is like a nouns because it hath number case and gender as are in a nouns. though it differeth in other accidents and Stockwood 142a

Relatiues quia referunt ad rem antecedentem. qua rem aut personam prius certam in memoriam reuocant Voss. 86.

ille, ipse iste, hic: nunc sunt demonstratiua nunc relatiua

they be deriued of these primatiues ego a genitiui primitiuorum mei, mus a gen: mei, tuus a gen: tui, suus a gen sui nester et noster a nostri gen: vester et vestras a gen: vestri: genitiui ab ego, tu sui

not There be other kinds of nouns made mention of in the grammar as possessiue reciprocale &c of which see Voss. 86: 87: 88:

ꝑ they be allso called demonstratiues because iste and is are both demonstratiues and Relatiues diuersly construed in respect of the diuers vses to which they serue the both to shew and to rehearse: eiusdem qui and quid may be reported either Qui is most specially called a relatiue Stockwood: 122: 123

seuen diuersatiues to which may be added cuius, and cuias as cuius cuia cuium, and cuias cuiatis is deriued of cuius the genitiue case of qui quae quod

diuersatiues are distinguished into possessiues and gentiles: meus tuus, suus, noster, vester and cuius cuia cuium being possessiues which denote propriety: and nostras vestras and cuias being gentiles or signifying nation sect or party. ego and tu are allwayes demonstratiues.

And if the Positive end in r, the Superlative is formed of the Nominative case by putting to rimus: as Pulcher, pulcherrimus.

Also the Nounes ending in lis, make the Superlative, by changing lis into limus: as Humilis, humillimus: Similis, similimus: Facilis, facilimus: Gracilis gracillimus: Agilis agilimus: Docilis, docilimus.

All other Nounes ending in lis, doe follow the generall rule afore going: as Vtilis, utilissimus.

Also if a Vowell come before us, it is compared by Magis and Maximè; as Pius, Magis Pius, Maximè Pius; Assiduus, Magis Assiduus, Maximè Assiduus.

Of a Pronoune.

A Pronoune is a part of Speech much like to a Noun, which is used in shewing or rehearsing.

There be fifteene Pronounes: Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras; whereof foure have the Vocative case: as, Tu, meus, noster, and nostras, and all other lacke the Vocative case.

To these may be added their Compounds, Egomet, tute, idem, and also Qui, quæ, quod.

These eight Pronounes, Ego, tu, sui, ille ipse, iste, hic, and is, be Primitives; so called, for because they be not derived of others. And they be also called Demonstratives; because they shew a thing not spoken of before.

And these six, Hic, ille, iste, is, idem, and qui, be Relatives, because they rehearse a thing that was spoken of before.

These seven, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras, be Derivatives, for they be derived of their Primitives, Mei, tui, sui, nostri, and vestri.

There belong to a Pronounne these five things: Number, Case, and Gender, as are in a Noune: Declension and Person, as here followeth.

The Declensions of Pronounes.

There be foure Declensions of Pronounes.

These three, Ego, tu, sui, be of the first Declension, and be thus declined.

Singulariter.	Nominativo	Ego.
	Genitivo	mei.
	Dativo	mihi,
	Accusativo	me.
	Vocativo	caret.
	Ablativo	à me.
Pluraliter.	Nominativo	nos.
	Genitivo	nostrum vel nostri.
	Dativo	nobis.
	Accusativo	nos.
	Vocativo	caret.
	Ablativo	à nobis.

Singulariter.
- Nominatiuo Tu.
- Genitiuo tui.
- Datiuo tibi.
- Accusatiuo te.
- Vocatiuo ó tu.
- Ablatiuo à te.

Pluraliter.
- Nominatiuo vos.
- Ge. vestrum vèl vestri.
- Datiuo vobis.
- Accusatiuo vos.
- Vocatiuo ó vos.
- Ablatiuo á vobis.

Singulariter, and Pluraliter.
- Nominatiuo caret.
- Genitiuo sui.
- Datiuo sibi.
- Accusatiuo se.
- Vocatiuo caret.
- Ablatiuo à se.

These fiue, Ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, and qui, be of the second declension, and be thus declined:

Singulariter.
- Nominatiuo iste, ista, istud.
- Genitiuo istius.
- Datiuo isti.
- Accusatiuo istum, istã, istud
- Vocatiuo caret.
- Ablatiuo isto, ista, isto.

Pluraliter.
- Nominatiuo isti, istæ, ista.
- Genitiuo istorum, istarum, isterum.
- Datiuo istis.
- Accusatiuo istos, istas, ista.
- Vocatiuo caret.
- Ablatiuo istis.

Ille is declined like Iste, and also Ipse, saving that the Neuter Gender in the Nominatiue case, and in the Accusatiue case singular, maketh Ipsum.

Singul.
- Nominatiuo hic, hæc, hoc.
- Genitiuo hujus.
- Datiuo huic.

} as afore in the Noune.

Singulariter.
- Nominitiuo is, ea, id.
- Genitiuo ejus.
- Datiuo ei.
- Accusatiuo eum, eam, id.
- Vocatiuo caret.
- Ablatiuo eo, ea, eo.

Pluraliter.
- Nominatiuo ij, eæ, ea.
- Genitiuo eorum, earum, eorum.
- Datiuo ijs, vel eis.
- Accusatiuo eos, eas, ea.
- Vocatiuocaret.
- Ablatiuo ijs, vel eis.

Singulariter.
- Nominatiuo qui, quæ, quod.
- Genitiuo cuius.
- Datiuo cui.
- Accusatiuo quẽ, quam, quod.
- Vocatiuo caret.
- Abla. quo, qua, quo vel qui.

Pluraliter.
- Nominatiuo qui, quæ, quæ.
- Genitiuo quorum, quarum, quorum.
- Datiuo quibus vel queis.
- Accusatiuo quos, quas, quæ.
- Vocatiuo caret.
- Ablatiuo quibus, vel queis.

Likewise Quis and Quid be declined, whether they be Interrogatiues, or Indefinites. Also Quisquis is thus declined.

Nomin. { Quisquis, Quicquid } Accus. Quicquid. Ablat. { Quoquo. Quaqua. } Quoquo.

Where note, that Quid is alwayes a Substantiue of the Neuter gender.

These fiue. Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, be of the third Declension, and be declined like Nounes Adiectiues of three terminations, in this wise:

nol: ille is et qui non sunt vere pronomina, possunt tamen adhiberi reliquis pronominibus, tum quod in demonstrando et relatione usurpantur tum quod multa declinandum magnam habent cum aliis pronominibus secunda declinationi affinitatem Stockwood: 124:

Some is declined by suffering met to vary variation as mihimet nosmet and ellipsis tumet but Tute is declined in the nom: accu: voca: alone and wants y plurall Dr: Taylor: 31:

both numbers in all the cases

hath and it is allwayes a relative

Ovid. Met proceed quod nemo ludos fecisset idem } scal: 11:

ipse is pronoun demonstrative et hic: illic ab ille et hic, idem ut is et adverbio demum: identidem abinde

Decompositum ab is et idem.

Ille et hic cum componantur habent nominativum accusativum et ablativum et in neutro ipse vel ipsum

De: Taylor 31:

nom: idem eadem idem		nom: eidem eadem eadem	
gen: eiusdem		gen: eiusdem eiusdem eiusdem	
dat: eidem	plur	dat: eisdem vel eisdem	
acc: eundem, eandem idem		acc: eosdem easdem eadem	
voc: carent		voc: carent	
abl: eodem eadem eodem		abl: iisdem vel eisdem	

compositum

aliquis voces pluralos ipsarum, propter malum sonum non fiunt in usu ut quotiquoti, quasquas. Unusquisque singulare tantum: quisque carat genitivo plurali, cuius loco pronomen cuiusque

So is the compound declined nom: idem eadem idem gen: eiusdem dat: eidem &c: eundem eandem idem &c of compound pronouns Ff: 7: 88:

Quis aliquando recipit adjectiones quas non accipit qui ut si ut siquis: ne ut nequis: alius et aliquis: sin ut sequis

num ut nequis: quis ut quisquis

Quis and quid are declined like qui quae quod existing quis before qui and quid after quo thus nom: quis vel qui, quae, quid vel quod &c so through quorum quarum quod vel qui

It is said in the ablative case of qui quae quo vel qui because qui in the ablative case is of all the genders and may be put for quo, qua or quo.

Whether they be interrogatives or indefinites pronomina quaedam pro diverso usu et respectu additionis ad diversas species et classes possunt Ffrench 26 Stockwood: 122:

Indefinites, indefinita sunt quae non definiunt certam personam ut hic is et haec quis cuius et cuias

Of the third declension pronouns the third declension of pronouns but they are declined like bonus bona bonum after the first and second declention of substantives

quod and quae differ thus: quod requireth a substantive or antecedent with the sun is allwayes a substantive

Quis and quid interrogatives who or what indefinites some or any

Idem is masculine Eadem is masculine and Neutre.

nom: quis quae quid gen: cuius cuius cuius quid, quae, quae non: quid quae

#2: indefinite sunt quae non definiunt certam personam ut homo: quis cuius et cuias

finita dicuntur quae definiunt certam personam ut ego tu, ille &c

If the compound of quis was substantives likewise as aliquis.

vel: 84:

Cuius .a, .um: accusat: cuium, jam, ablat: a cuja: whose
or whose: of: antiq: quo—jus
cuiusmodi vox indeclinabilis composita a duobus genitivis viz: cuius a quis et modi a modus.
cujas non derivatur a genitivo cujus nec a nominativo cujus, ja, jum
sed est vox cujus sui sc primitivum, teste Stockwood: 126:
nec Economen ejl sed nomen Stockwood: 124: cujus, ja, um
caret genitivo dativo et vocativo Deff: 16:

be of the fourth declension viz of pronouns and like
the third declension of substantives as ~~patrius~~
triffis sauoring that in the nominative and vocative case
singular they make as for atis
Cujas signifies of what sort, what country, or what countryman,
and it doth it a ~~noun~~ noun: but it is declined in ye pronoun
Stockwood: 126: 127 ~~borrowed~~ borrowed it hath the same manner of declining with
nostras and vestras. like as all other nouns that be gentiles
~~have~~ a tripas of tripinum: Ravennas, of Ravenna are so declined
Gentiles of gens a nation because they properly belong
taining to some country or nation as nostras one of our
country sort or side: vestras one of your country, faction,
or parties.
Stockwood 0 of the second person is only vocative case the vocative cases are
pag: 12: b ~~quite~~ to be of the second person not in respect of them selues
but of the relative word which then followeth them Hooker: 28. b
all other pronouns viz both ego, nos: ~~tu~~, vos of the first person
tu and vos and every vocative case which are of the
second person. because tu and vos are understood in
every vocative and for the vocative case is made of the
same person with them as when we say O puer o
boy we understand O tu puer o thou boy.
ipse, idem and ille are sometime of the first or second
person by the figure evocatio. when they are joyned
with words of the first or second person Sanctius: 44:
for the pronoun in the latin syntax
The difference between a noun and a verb is this: a noune
signifies the name of a thing, a verb signifies the manner
of doing, suffering, or being of that thing.
These five kindes of verbs differ 3 manner of wayes viz 1°
in termination or ending which showes their genus or kinde
2° in signification 3° in declining or forming: see Voss. 91.
Significat omnem actionem cum transitivam vel in personam
vel in rem ut amo patrem. amo literas Voss. 91.
Significat omnem passionem ut amor a patre, doceor a magis-
tro Voss 91.

persons belong to nouns verbs and participles by reason of some person of the pronoune joyned to them or understood not perspicuously.

Stockwood: 161

Singulariter.	*Nominat. meus, mea, meum.*	Pluraliter.	*Nominativo mei, mea, mea.*
	Genitivo mei, mea, mei.		*Genit. meorum, mearum, meorũ.*
	Dativo meo, meæ, meo.		*Dativo meis.*
	Accus. meum, meam, meum.		*Accusat. meos, meas, mea.*
	Vocativo mi, mea, meum.		*Vocativo mei, meæ, mea.*
	Ablativo meo, meâ, meo.		*Ablativo meis.*

So is Noster declined, and Tuus, suus, vester, saving that these three last doe lack the Vocative case.

Nostras, vestras, and this Noune Cujas, be of the fourth Declension, and be thus declined:

Singulariter.	*Nominat. hic & hæc nostras, & hoc nostrate.*	Pluraliter.	*Nominat. hi & hæ nostrates, & hæc nostratia.*
	Genitivo hujus nostratis.		*Genitivo horum, harum, & horum nostratium.*
	Dativo huic nostrati.		*Dativo his nostratibus.*
	Ac. hunc & hanc nostratem, & hoc nostrate.		*Accusat. hos & has nostrates, & hæc nostratia.*
	Vocat. ô nostras, & ô nostrate.		*Voc. ô nostrates & ô nostratia.*
	Ablativo hoc, hac, & hoc nostrate vel nostrati.		*Ablativo ab his nostratibus.*

Here is to be noted, that Nostras, vestras, and this Noune Cujas be called Gentiles, because they properly betoken pertaining to Countries or Nations, to Sects or Factions.

A Pronoune hath three Persons.

The first person speaketh of himselfe: as Ego, *I*: Nos *We*.

The second person is spoken to: as Tu, *Thou*: Vos, *Ye*. And of this person is also every Vocative case.

The third person is spoken of: as Ille, *He*: Illi, *They*. And therefore all other Pronounes, all Nounes, and Participles, be of the third person.

Of a Verbe.

A Verbe is a part of Speech, declined with Mood and Tense, and betokeneth doing: as Amo, *I love*: or suffering: as Amor, *I am loved*: or being: as Sum, *I am*.

Of Verbes, such as haue Persons, be called Personalls: as Ego amo, Tu amas: and such as haue no Persons, be called Impersonalls: as Tædet *It irketh*. Oportet, *It behoveth*.

Of Verbes Personals there be fiue kinds: Actiue, Passiue, Neuter, Deponent, and Commune.

A Verbe Actiue endeth in o, and betokeneth to doe: as Amo, *I love*: and by putting to r, it may be a Passiue: as Amor.

A Verbe Passiue endeth in or, and betokeneth to suffer: as Amor, *I am loved*: and by putting away r, it may be an Actiue: as Amo.

A Verbe

A Verbe Neuter endeth in o or m, and cannot take r, to make him a Passiue: as Curro, *I run*: Sum, *I am*. And it is Englished sometime Actively: as Curro *I run*: and sometime Passively, as Ægroto, *I am sick*.

A Verbe Deponent endeth in r, like a Passiue, and yet in signification is but either Active: as Loquor verbum, *I speake a word*: or Neuter: as Glorior, *I boast*.

A Verbe Commune endeth in r, and in signification is both Active and Passiue: as Osculor te, *I kisse thee*: Osculor à te, *I am kissed of thee*.

MOODS.

There be fiue Moods: the Indicatiue, the Imperatiue, the Optatiue, the Potentiall, the Subiunctiue, and the Infinitiue.

The Indicatiue Mood sheweth a reason true or false: as Ego amo, *I loue*: or else asketh a question: as, Amas tu? *Dost thou loue?*

The Imperatiue biddeth or commandeth: as Ama, *Loue thou*.

The Optatiue wisheth or desireth, with these signes, *Would God, I pray God*, or *God grant*, as Vtinam amem, *I pray God I loue*: and hath euermore an Aduerb of wishing ioyned with him.

The Potentiall Mood is knowne by these signes, *May, Can, Might, Could, Would, Should*, or *Ought*: as Amem, *I may or can loue*: without an Aduerbe ioyned with him.

The Subiunctiue Mood hath euermore some Coniunction ioyned with him: as Cum amarem, *When I loued*. And it is called the Subiunctiue Mood, because it dependeth of another Verbe in the same sentence, either going afore, or coming after: as Cùm amarem, eram miser, *When I loued I was a wretch*.

The Infinitiue signifieth to doe, To suffer, or To be; and hath neither Number, nor Person nor Nominatiue case before him, and is knowne commonly by this signe *To*: as Amare, *To loue*. Also when two Verbs come together without any Nominatiue case betweene them, then the latter shall be the infinitiue Mood: as Cupio discere, *I desire to learne*.

GERVNDS.

There be moreouer belonging to the Infinitiue Mood of Verbes certain voices called Gerunds, ending in di, do, and dum, which haue both the Active and Passiue signification: as Amandi, *Of loving*, or *of being loued*: Amando, *In louing*, or *in being loued*: Amandum, *To loue*, or *to be loued*.

SVPINES.

There be also pertaining unto Verbes two Supines, the one ending in um, which is called the first Supine, because it hath the signification of the Verbe Active: as Eo amatum *I goe to loue*. And the other in u, which is called the latter Supine, because it hath for the most part the signification Passiue: as Difficilis amatu, *Hard to be loued*.

TENSES.

There be fiue Tenses or Times: the Present tense, the Preterimperfect tense, the Preterperfect, the Preterpluperfect, and the Future tense.

The

m o or pl duo tantum m M occurunt viz sum quæ olim fio et
mineam quo factum et inquiebam ab inque
Neutra significant quæcam actionem absolutam ut sto, vemo
ambulo, curro quidem passionem ut caleo, frigeo, pinde
Deponentia autem neutra non quæ non habent activa sed significa-
tionem, eo quod non integre incapiant formam activam vel passivam vid Stockwood: 156: 157
verbum deponens solum significat actionem ut loquor loqua
ris pugnor coreris ut ovior et morior vid Voss: 92
communia significant actionem et passionem ut criminor te ig-
nor a te &c
verbum passivum effingit a deponente hoc modo passive vocto a voco pota
ablativus agentis cum præpositione a: ut amor a matre
laudor ab hoste deponens vero non potest admittere talis ablativus
quorum quinque priores finiti dicuntur quia definiunt certam personam
aut numerum certum fit in infinitivo vid Voss: 92 93: excepto
autem sunt tantum hoc modi finiti viz mdv: nisi deerat subjunctivus
A mood is the manner of speech wherein the signification
of a verb is uttered as in declaring, commanding, wishing
or a mood is the manner of speech used in signifying the
doing suffering or being of any thing
bidden or commandeth or praieth as miserere mei deus: mi-
serationis jubet, orat, hortatur, petit ut scribe
puer, orgia, miserere labenum Harnab pag: 25: 26:
Sane cum sciatur oratio diversa a qua ordimur, ut obliqua qua re
terior est: prior indicativi modi esse solet altera quæ conjunctiva sive
subjunctiva postremi hujus ex finitis modi; aut certe conjunctivus
sive subjunctivus dicitur ut: rogo ut venias: jussit appellaret: significa-
to ubi verbum depends upon certum sit mea vid Voss: pag: 18: 6:
amarem sit legere aim malunt subjunctivus dici quia subjungitur particula cum, si, aut simili, quæ
sensu optativus etiam subjunctivi nomen meretur quia subjungitur particula utinam
infinitivus est qui non definit certam personam aut numerum ut
amare dicere. cæteri modi dicuntur finiti quia definiunt certam
personam et numerum certum. & [illegible]
Gerundia verbis accedunt quia interdum verborum more construuntur
quasi non contingat idem interdum in participiis et nominibus verba-
libus ut Quare finem scire persequendus compescit me gerundia ngmq
na aut participia tripteta vel potius pentaptota nam gerundia in di
sunt nominativi vel accusativi casus gerundia in di sunt genitivi ge-
rundia in o vel casus vel ablativi ut amandi causa, ad amandum
amando conseque &c hæc ex vid Voss: pag: 95 gerundia belong to
the infinitive mood because their signification is infinite like the infinitive
mood not making any difference of number or person
supina sunt nomina aut participia tripteta quia nominativum et accusa-
tivum habent in um et ablativum in u a verbo fiunt [illegible] mi
nationem, a nomine casum: referuntur autem ad infinitivum
modum propter eandem fere significationem ut author dignus
lectu (is) dignus legi vid Voss: pag 95
the first supine hath the signification of the verb active passive tense
times viz: when it comes of a verb signifying passively or w
it hath viz the infinitive mood of itself joyned with it
Tense is the difference of a verb according to the times
past, present, or to come: where note that the time past or imperfect
tense is threefold perfect pluperfect

Stockwood: 156: 157

grauia admodum
comœdia sunt
usu, nec enim
cilia prædæ hæc
quatuor verba
criminor frustra
oculor et dignor
species alia qua
activa et passivæ
significant.
Stockwood: 162.

Let us use a
signe of the
imperative mood

vid Voss 93:

gerundia
gerundia
mistranslated
they are declined
nor & some
gen: amandi
acc: amandū
abl: amando.
but they do
ning in ye verb
is sufficient.
Verba prædo
lia perfecta et
regularia fere
omnia excepta
præteritis habent
supina et gerun
dia: impersona
lia vero nulla
Stockwood: 225

significat rem raptam at non peractam: as though it were still perfor
perfectum notat rem completam

plusquamperfectum notat rem perfectam, actum ante aliam
vide Voss: 96: plusquamperfectum igitur rem diu ante
factum paulo ante praeteritum demonstrat: Stockwood: 165:
The signes of the future tense are these Shall or Will or May
or Can hereafter in the active Shall be or Will be, or
May be or Can be hereafter in the passive for the
signes of the other tenses see the indicative moode active
The principle signes of the active are do, did, have, had
Shall or Will.

The persons of nouns and pronouns signifie who or what person it is that doth or suf
feareth any thing: the verbes in verbs signifie what it is that such a person doth
or suffereth as magister docet magister is the person of the noun doing somthing
docet the portion of the verb signifying what he doth.

These four conjugations are knowne and distinguished by the vowel
going before re in the infinitive of verbs in O which is the fourth
word in declining the verb in the active voice: and the vowel com
before ris in the second person of the present tense indicative
of verbs in or which is the second word in declining a verb
passive as amor, amaris. where noate that all verbs in O are
declined like amo, docco, lego or audio: all verbs in Or like amor, docor
Legor or audior saueing that deponents and declined communs are not alte
gether declined like passiues, for they haue gerunds supines and participles de
clined with their sex & passiue
In conjugating verbes wee are chiefly to minde the first
and second persons of the present and the first person
of the preterperfect tense of the indicative mood,
also the infinitive mood present tense and the
first supine because of these all other moodes
and tenses are formed of which see the rule
after the verb possum.
declining a verb this is the searching of the first and se-
cond person of the present tense with the first person of
the preterperfect tense of the indicative mood. the present
tense of the infinitive mood: the gerunds supines and parti
ciples belonging to that verb and voice.
Indicativus modus est quo dicente et simpliciter aliquid
meditamur aut interrogamus ut exponentia docet: Adam
vbi es: Voss: 93:
The present tense hath these signes do: dost, doth in the
active voice and am, be, is, are art: in the passive.
the signes of the preterimperfect tense are did or didst in the
active voice and was, were, wert in the passive. see pag. 19: a.
pag: 26 b: et 27: a:

noat that from the supine is formed the preter perfect tense of verbs passives ad deponents & allso the future tense of the infinitive mood: Voss: Etym: 101:

The Present tense speaketh of the time that now is: as Amo, *I loue.*

The Preterimperfect tense speaketh of the time not perfectly past, as Amabam, *I loued or did loue.*

The Preterperfect tense speaketh of the time perfectly past, with this signe, *Haue:* as Amaui, *I haue loued.*

The Preterpluperfect tense speaketh of the time more than perfectly past, with this signe *Had:* as Amaueram, *I had loued.*

The Future tense speaketh of the time to come, with this sign, *shall* or *will:* as Amabo, *I shall* or *will loue.*

PERSONS.

There be also in Verbs three persons in both numbers: as Singulariter, Ego amo, *I loue:* Tu amas, *Thou loueſt:* Ille amat, *He loueth,* Pluraliter, Nos amamus, *We loue:* Vos amatis, *Ye loue:* Illi amant, *They loue.*

CONIVGATIONS.

VErbs haue foure Conjugations, which be knowne after this manner.

The first Conjugation hath ā long before re and ris: as Amāre, amāris.

The second Conjugation hath ē long before re and ris: as Docēre, Docēris.

The third Conjugation hath ĕ short before re and ris: as Legĕre Legĕris.

The fourth Conjugation hath ī long before re and ris: as Audire audiris.

Verbs in O, of the foure Conjugations bee declined after these examples.

AMo, amas, amaui, amare: Amandi, amando, amandum: Amatum, amatu: Amans, amaturus. } To loue.

Doceo, doces, docui docere: Docendi, docendo, docendum: Doctum, doctu: Docens, docturus. } To teach.

Lego, legis, legi, legere: Legendi, Legendo, legendum: Lectum, lectu: Legens, lecturus. } To read.

Audio, audis, audiui, audire: Audiendi, audiendo, audiendum: Auditum, auditu: Audiens, auditurus. } To heare.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	I loue: Thou loueſt: He loueth.		We loue: Ye loue: They loue.
Present tense singular.	AMo, amas, amat.	Pluraliter.	Amámus, amátis, amant.
	Dóceo, dóces, docet.		Docémus, docétis, docent.
	Lego, légis, légit.		Légimus, légitis, légunt.
	Audio, audis, audit.		Audímus, auditis, audiunt.

Preterimperfect tense singular.	Amábam, Docébam, Legébam, Audiébam,	bas, bat. Pluraliter. bamus, bátis, bant.

I loued or did loue. I taught or did teach: I read or did reade. I heard or did heare.

Preterper-

I loued or haue loued

Preterperfect tense singular.	Amáui,	I haue loued.
	Docui,	I haue taught.
	Légi,	isti, it. *Pluraliter*. imus, istis, erunt vel ere.
	Audíui,	I haue read. I haue heard.

I loued or had loued

Preterpluper. tense singular.	Amáueram,	I had loued.
	Docúeram,	I had taught.
	Légeram,	ras, rat. *Pluraliter*. rámus, rátis, rant.
	Audíueram,	I had read. I had heard.

Future tense singular.	Amábo,	I shall or will loue. I shall or will teach.
	Docébo,	bis, bit. *Pluraliter*. bimus, bitis, bunt.
	Légam,	I shall or will read. I shall or will heare.
	Audiam,	es, et. *Pluraliter*. emus, etis, ent.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	Loue thou.	Loue he, or let him loue.	Loue we or let vs loue.	Loue ye.	Loue they, or let them loue.
	Ama, amáto.	Amet, amáto.	*Plural*. Amémus.	Amáte, amatóte.	Ament, amánto.
	Dóce, docéto.	Doceat, docéto.	*Plur*. Doceámus.	Docéte, docetóte.	Dóceant, docénto.
Pr. tense sing.	Lége, légito.	Légat, légito.	*Plural*. Legámus.	Légite, legitóte.	Legant, leguínto.
	Audi, audito.	Audiat, audito.	*Plur*. Audiámus.	Audite. auditóte.	Audiant, audiúnto

OPTATIVE MOOD.

God grant I loue.

Pr. tense sing. Vtinam	Amem, ames, amet. *Pluraliter*. Vtinam amémus, amétis, ament.	
	Dóceam,	God grant I teach
	Légam,	as, at. *Pluraliter*. Vtinam amus, átis, ant.
	Audíam,	God grant I reade. God grant I heare.

Preterimperf. tense sing. Vtin.	Amárem,	Would God I loued or did loue.
	Docérem,	Would God I taught or did teach.
	Légerem,	res, ret. *Pluraliter*. Vtinam remus, retis, rent.
	Audírem,	Would God I read or did reade. Would God I heard or did heare.

Preterperfect tense sing. Vtin.	Amáuerim,	I pray God I haue loued.
	Docúerim,	I pray God I haue taught.
	Légerim,	ris, rit. *Pluraliter* rimus, ritis, rint.
	Audíuerim,	I pray God I haue read. I pray God I haue heard.

Preterpluperf. tense sing. Vtin.	Amauíssem,	Would God I had loued.
	Docuíssem,	Would God I had taught.
	Legíssem,	ses, set. *Pluraliter*. sémus, sétis, sent.
	Audiuíssem,	Would God I had read. Would God I had heard.

Future

the signes of the preter perfect tense are haue, hast hath
in the active and haue bin, hast bin, or hath bin in the passiue
preteritum perfectum actiuum sepe per Syncopen perfectus mo
da utriusq numeri et tertia plurali ut amasti, audisti amastis au-
distis amarunt audierunt: de hac re uid infra pag: 18: b: et Voss: 96.
The signes of the preter pluperfect tense are ~~had be hadst~~ had or
hadst in the active: had bin, or hadst in the passiue.
plusquamperfecto interdum vtimur pro futuro et tremo forcas
Nota si adoptasset aliam sororem pro facturus erat: Voss 96:
Syncopen patitur hoc tempus plusquamperf: uid infra pag: 18 b:

futuro mediali etiam vtimur loco imperativi ut tu hac silebis
quo superest etiam quemam Ciceronem curabis et amabis ut
fari similia sunt non occides non furaberis Voss: 93:

futuro imperativi imperando vtimur: futuro item et perfecto
subiunctiui: Farnab: 27: nihil mea opera valetudinis tuae faceris
pro fac: etiam presenti subiunctiui tua quo nihil refert
pertentari desinat pro desine:
amet amato: cament amanto: amato et amento non sunt proprie
verba imperativi modi sed quia hoc imperativi sepe vtimur
subiunctivis inde amet pro amato, ament pro amanto
amethus pro amator, amabitus pro amaritor: ac similiter
in aliis uid Voss Etym: pag: 98:

Optativus modus nihil aliud est quam modus subiunctivus quando in optando
usurpatur unde optativus dictus est: Farnab: pag 128: Voss: 93: 94
O mihi preteritos referat si Iupiter annos. vtinam ille hoc verbum ex
animo et ore dicens! vtinam spem quam de me concepit impleuerim!
Quam vellem Roma manisses!

hec tria tempora ~~vix~~ a preterito perfecto mediali formata: viz ~~preter~~
perfectum, plusquamperfectum et futurum non raro ab eodem
tempore formata Syncopen admittunt uid infra pag: 18 b et
Voss pag: 96: 97: 98:

Syllabas vimus et vtis in preterito perfecto modi subiunctiui
(et consequentur modi optativi et potentialis) ubiq; pro breuibus
habendas animaduertant, in futuro autem in oratione prosa
longas esse breues: uid prefationem Lillianam de metris syllabis.

quomodo Syncopen admittat a preterito perfecto formata uid infra pag: 18: b:

uel fut: subiunctiui.

futurum in ro exactum seu perfectum vocant utpote quod de praeteriti simul et futuri significationem habet ut / ubi nos Laudauerimus, si volet Lauato: verum huius futuri eorum sustinet quam lege et praeteritum perfectum subiunctiuus ut: Scito me eo tempore alio pro te molam: nos eo tempore vobis si rogauerim pro vestro uel Sparco: pag: 28: et Voss: 93:

Potentialis modus nihil aliud est quam modus subiunctiuus quando per possum aut debeo exprimitur vocatur potentialis aut permissiuus. Rogat quis? (tu) rogare possis. Ad ea dictis Albano maneres (tu) manere debebas. Permissiue dicitur quando significat alicui permitti ut Lauacri: ut Habeat valeat viuat. Eum illa fuerint cupidi, fuerint iuati, fuerint pectinati: Vo

may can might, could, would should or ought are signes of the potential mood: yet these words or signes especially May where they haue not precedent conjunction such as follow or a Relatiue may be no lesse translated by these owne verbes Possum, volo nolo, debeo.

Significationis non autem temporis ratione necessarius est usus modorum potentialis et "Subiunctiui: non enim non differunt quoad verborum voces per finales terminationes variandas differunt autem sensu et significatione Stockwood: 165:

Subiunctiuus siue conjunctiuus modus est qui subiungitur alteri voci alioqui per se non absolutae sententiae: ut nihil metuo cum scias hortionem. orat ut ad se venias. nec plane scio quid agam. Hic modus sape in optando usurpatur hinc Optatiuus dictus est quando per possum et debeo exprimitur votatur potentialis Sparco: pag: 28: definitio itaq est subiunctiui cui recte accepti nouo Oratorum sed quatenus Optatiuum et potentialem modi complectitur alia opus est definitione Voss: 93: et 94:

These conjunctions that lest that, but that so that before that, after that when, if, unlesse, until how, as soone as, although albeit because as though whereby, whether, serue to the subiunctiue yet many of these conjunctions especially in the beginning of a speech are where you shall aske any question you shall find them also to serue to the Inditatiue

Solent Latini praeteriti subiunctiui loco imperatiui non raro uti ut supra in modo imperatiuo: et Valer: Max: 12:

praeteritus subiunctiui ultimus pro futuris: ut si rogauerim, pro rescisco exemerim pro exemero. Voss: 96:

Future tense sing. Vtinam

- Amavero, — God grant I loue hereafter.
- Docuero, — God grant I teach hereafter,
- Legero, — God grant I reade hereafter.
- Audivero, — God grant I heare hereafter.

ris, rit. *Pluraliter.* Vtinam rimus, ritis, rint.

Italica potential and subiunctiue are all one in termination and differ onely in significa-

POTENTIALL MOOD.

I may or can loue. Shall or will love

Pres. tens. sing

- Amem, ames, amet. *Pluraliter.* Amemus, ametis, ament.
- Doceam,
- Legam,
- Audiam,

as, at. *Pluraliter.* amus, atis, ant.

Preterimperf. tense singular.

- Amarem,
- Docerem,
- Legerem,
- Audirem,

I might, would, should, ought, or could loue.

res, ret. *Pluraliter.* remus, retis, rent.

Preterperf. tense sing.

- Amaverim,
- Docuerim,
- Legerim,
- Audiuerim,

I might, would, should, or ought to haue loued.

ris, rit. *Pluraliter.* rimus, ritis, rint.

Preterpluperf. tense sing.

- Amauissem,
- Docuissem,
- Legissem,
- udiuissem,

I might, would, should, or ought to had loued.

ses, set. *Pluraliter.* semus, setis, sent.

Future tense sing.

- Amavero,
- Docuero,
- Legero,
- Audiuero,

I may or can loue hereafter.

ris, rit. *Pluraliter.* rimus, ritis, rint.

SVBIVNCTIVE MOOD.

When I loue.

Pres. tens. sing. Cùm

- Amem, ames, amet. *Pluraliter.* Cùm amemus, ametis, ament.
- Doceam,
- Legam,
- Audiam,

as, at. *Pluraliter.* Cùm amus, atis, ant.

Preterimperf. tense sing. Cùm

- Amarem,
- Docerem,
- Legerem,
- Audirem,

when I loued or did loue.

res, ret. *Pluraliter.* Cùm remus, retis, rent.

* Preterperfect tense sing. Cùm

- Amauerim,
- Docuerim,
- Legerim,
- Audiuerim,

when I haue loued. or when I loue?

ris, rit. *Pluraliter.* Cùm rimus, ritis, rint.

Preterpluperf. tense sing. Cum — Amauissem, Docuissem, Legissem, Audiuissem, — when I had loued. ses, set. *Pluraliter.* Cùm sémus, sétis, sent.

Future tense. sing. Cum — Amauero, Docuero, Legero, Audiuero, — when I shall or will loue. ris, rit. *Pluraliter.* Cùm rimus, ritis, rint.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present & preterimperf. tense — Amare, Docere, Legere, Audire, — *To* — *loue. teach. reade heare.* — Preterperf and Preterpluperfect tense. — Amauisse, Docuisse, Legisse, Audiuisse, — *To haue or had.* — *loued. taught. read. heard.*

Future tense. — Amaturum, Docturum, Lecturum, Auditurum — esse, *To* — *loue teach reade heare* — amaturus, ra, rum, amaturos, ras, ra &c. hereafter. | ph: 17

Gerunds. — Amandi, *of louing:* Docendi, *of teaching.* Legendi, *of reading.* Audiendi, *of hearing.* — ando, *in louing:* endo, *in teaching:* endo, *in reading:* iendo, *in hearing.* — andum, *to love,* endum, *to teach.* endum, *to read.* iendum, *to heare.*

Supines. — Amatum, Doctum, Lectum, Auditum, — *To* — *loue teach. reade, heare.* — Amatu, Doctu, Lectu, Auditu, — *To be* — *loued. taught. read. heard.*

A Participle of the Present tense. — Amans, *Louing.* Docens, *Teaching.* Legens, *Reading.* Audiens, *Hearing.* — a Participle of the future tense thus. — Amaturus, *To love, or about to loue.* Docturus, *To teach, or about to teach.* Lecturus, *To read, or about to reade.* Auditurus, *To heare, or about to heare.*

Here before wee decline any Verbs in *or*, for supplying of many tenses lacking in all such Verbs, we must learne to decline this Verbe *Sum*, in this wise: *Sum, es, fui, esse, futurus*: To be.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Pres. tens. sing: — SVm, I am: es, est. *Pluraliter.* súmus, estis, sunt.

Preterimp. sing — Eram, I was: eras, erat. *Pluraliter.* erámus, erátis, erant.

Preterperf. sin. — Fui, I haue beene: fuisti, fuit. *Plu.* fuimus, fuistis, fuerunt vel fuere,

Preterpluperf. — Fueram, I had beene: fueras, fuerat. *Plu.* fueramus, fueratis, fuerant.

Fut tense sing. — Ero, I shall or will be: eris, erit. *Pluraliter.* erimus, eritis, erunt.

Imperative

Quandoque futurum modorum et subjunctivus promiscue usurpantur
ut negligentem fore vis, pro faries Voss: 99. ... the noals,
upon the praeterperfect tense in the optative mood.

Infinitivus in activo obtinet duo tempora vic praesens ut amare, praeteritum ut amavisse: futurum loco usurpamus participium in rus et verbum esse aut olim fore: vid Voss: pag: 100. deinde addas te ad me fore venturum. ubi fore pomber pro esse. ... und Sch: Egid: gram: pag: 62.
Infinitivus modus q: sine fine seu tempore quia non terminatur aut subscribitur tempore ut alij modi: ut amare: to loue Sed quem die non terminat pergo definit numerum aut personam. eide: dicitur amaturus ab eo a futurum: et παρεμφαινω declaro secundum est quo significamus aliquid gerere vel administrare ut Caesar venit ad oppugnandum urbem: formantur autem gerundia ab imperfectis mutando bam vel bat in ndi, ndo, ndum ut amabam: amandi, ando, amandum: sequebar sequendi, sequendo sequendum vid voss: pag: 75.
of supines be voss: 95.
...

those participles are for active, neuter, deponent and common ...
... pag: 75.
Note that sometimes verbs substantiues are ioined with true actiues see the vsuall ... of diuers tenses ... in the same.
These verbs are called substantiues because they subsist ... to other verbs in conjugations ... resolueth them as in euery praeterperfect and praeterplusperfect tense of verbs in ol ... in the infinitiue moods both actiue and passiue ... vse all other verbs are resolued by them: as be come siem seyem: or finally because they signifie a subsistance or being; or the manner of subsistance all other verbs except fiorem, fio and existo are called Adjectiues.

fui: I was, or haue bin.
fueram: I was or had bin.

preteritum perfectum activum sape per syntopen profertur
in secunda utriusq; numeri et tertia plurali ut amasti
audisti amastis audistis amarunt audierunt
in tertia quartaq; conjugatione idem interdum in alijs
fit preteritis ut petij petijsti petijt per petij petijsti
petijt &c
syntope hac, locum etiam habet in temporibus a preterito
perfecto formatis que sunt quinq; viz definentia in
ram, rim, ssem, sse; (ut) plusquamperfectum indicativi
et futurum subjunctivi
et preteritum infinitivi: ut amâram amârim amâssem
amâro amâsse: petieram, petierim, petijssem, petijsse
petiero petijsse: audieram, audierim audijssem audiero
audijsse.
petijsse et interij tantum per syntopen dicitur pro perivi
interivi.
Sit quidam per syntopen prolata preteritum proprija sunt
extinxisti pro extinxisti: submosses pro submouisses
cupit pro cupijt: et similiter in infinitivis ut produxe
pro produxisse: abstraxe pro abstraxisse: divisse pro
divisisse: plura hujus generis si voles, abunde satisfaciet
Lambinus in notis ad illa Horatij verba Nunquã exoptatus
lib: 1: sat: 5: and Voss: 11:

of the Subjunctive Mood

some conjunction joyned to it as ut that Si although Cum
whereas: or some indefinite as qui quæ quod qualis quanus
quo qi coming betweene as ut Tullius cito dixit that thou
mayst play loane a raro: caue quid agas take heede what you do
sometimes this conjunction is not used but the verb is put with these
signes may can might would or should: and then it is called Potentiall
sometimes with an adverb of wishing and then it is called optative mood
might would should where the conjunction that
is eclipsed it woo translate them not by theyr
owne verbs possum volo nolo &c: they are
the signes of the future of the infinitive

tigram. audirem quã
uid nasci in tertia

of the infinitiue mood

whon 2 verbes come together without a mon: betwixt the the latter
for this teeme of speech (I doe one thing to for
an other) you must translate the latter verb by ut
as woo must eat to liue not liue to eat
in all other speeches you must put your verb into
the infinitiue see Howes

of the preter imperfect tense

did, was, were; signes of the preter imperfect tense
may be translated where you see occasion by the
preterperfect tense unlesse where were is taken
for should be as: a man were happy if he knew
his misery how it is euer preterimperfect
where any of those former signes viz did, was,
were come alone they must be translated by their
own verbs fuio fum existo.

of the preterperfect tense

haue hast hath are signes of the preterperfect tense
in writing by way of history you may for the pre-
terperfect tense use the present tense either
of the infinitiue or infinitiue
but if haue hath hast signes of the preterperfect
tense and likewise had the signe of the pre-
terpluperfect tense come alone as if haue two
sonne you may translate it by habeo as habeo
duos natos or thus sunt mihi duo liberi

of the future tense

in stead of the future infinitiue or future sub-
iunctiue and sometimes for the preterimperfect subi-
unctiue you may use the participle in rus with the
verb sum thus: if shall loue; ego amaturus sum: when
I shall loue; cum amaturus sim. when if should loue
cum amaturus essem.

potential mood

Sim I may or can. (shall or will be)
essem I might or could, should or would be

cum fuerim when I was or have bin.
cum fuissem when I was or had bin.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Præs. tense sing. { Sis, Es, Esto. } Be thou: { Sit, Esto, } *Plural.* simus. { Sitis, Este, Estóte. } { Sint, Súnto.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Præs. tense sing. Vtinam. { Sim, I pray God I be: sis, sit. *Pluraliter.* Vtinam simus, sitis, sint.

Præterimperf. tens. sin. Vtinam { Essem, Would God I were: esses, esset. *Plur.* Vtinam essémus, essétis, essent.

Præterperfect, tense sing. Vtinam. { Fuérim, I pray God I haue beene: fueris, fuérit. *Plural.* Vtinam fuérimus, fuéritis, fuérint.

Præterpluperf. tense sing. Vtinam { Fuissem, Would God I had beene: fuisses, fuisset. *Plur.* Vtinam fuissémus, fuissétis, fuissent.

Future tense sing. Vtinam. { Fuéro, God grant I be hereafter: fueris, fuérit. *Plural.* Vtinam fuérimus, fueritis, fuérint.

POTENTIALL MOOD.

Præs tens. sing. { Sim, I may or can be: sis, sit. *Pluraliter.* simus, sitis, sint.

Præterimperf. tense singular. { Essem, I might or could be: esses, esset. *Pluraliter.* essémus, essétis, essent.

Præterperfec. tense singular. { Fuérim, I might, could, should, or ought to haue beene: fueris, fuérit. *Pluraliter.* fuérimus, fueritis, fuérint.

Præterpluperf. tense singular. { Fuissem, I might, could, should, or ought to had beene: fuisses, fuisset. *Pluraliter.* fuissémus, fuissétis, fuissent.

Future tense singular. { Fuéro, I may or can be hereafter: fueris, fuérit. *Plur.* fuérimus, fueritis, fuérint.

SVBIVNCTIVE MOOD.

Præs. tens. sing. Cùm { Sim, When I am: sis, sit. *Pluraliter.* Cùm simus, sitis, sint.

Præterimperf. tense sing. Cum { Essem, When I was: esses, esset. *Pluraliter.* Cùm essémus, essétis, essent.

Præterperf. tense sing. Cum { Fuérim, When I haue beene: fueris, fuérit. *Pluraliter.* Cùm fuérimus, fueritis, fuérint.

Præterpluperf. tense sing. Cum { Fuissem, When I had beene: fuisses, fuisset. *Pluraliter.* Cùm fuissémus, fuissétis, fuissent.

Future tense sing. Cum { Fuéro, When I shall or will be: fueris, fuérit. *Pluraliter.* Cùm fuérimus, fueritis, fuérint.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Præsent & Præterimperfect tense. { Esse, To be. } { Præterperfect and præterpluperfect tense. } { Fuisse, To haue or had beene.

Future tense. { Fore vel futurum esse, To be hereafter.

Verbs in *or*, of the foure Conjugations, be *declined after these examples.*

Amor, amaris vel amare: amatus sum vel fui, amari: amatus, amandus. To be loued.
Doceor, doceris vel docere: doctus sum vel fui, docerí: doctus, docendus. To be taught.
Legor, legeris vel legere: lectus sum vel fui, legi: lectus, legendus. To be read.
Audior, audiris vel audire: auditus sum vel fui, audiri: auditus, audiendus. To be heard.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

I am loued.

Pres. tens. sing. { Amor, amáris vel amáre, amátur. / Doceor, docéris vel docére, docetur, / Légor, légeris vel légere, legitur. / Audior, audíris vel audíre, auditur. } *Plur.* mur, mini, ntur.

Preterimperf. tense sing. { Amábar, / Docébar, / Legébar, / Audiébar, } I was loued. baris vel bare, batur. *Pluralit.* bámur, bámini, bántur.

Preterperfect tense singular. { Amátus / Doctus / Lectus / Auditus } I haue beene loued. or I was loued sum vel fui, { tus es vel fuisti, tus est vel fuit. *Pluraliter*, ti sumus vel fuimus, ti estis vel fuistis, ti sunt fuerunt vel fuere.

Preterpluperf. tense singular. { Amátus / Doctus / Lectus / Auditus } I had beene loued. or I was loued eram vel fueram, { tus eras vel fueras, tus erat vel fuerat. *Pl.* ti eramus, vel fueramus, ti eratis vel fueratis, ti erant vel fuerant

Fut. tense sing { Amábor, / Docébor, } I shall or will be loued, beris vel bere, bitur. *Pluraliter.* bimur, bimini, buntur. { Légar, / Audiar, } éris vel ére, étur. *Pluraliter.* émur, émini, éntur.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	Be thou loued.	Let him be loued.	Let vs be loued.	Be yee loued.	Let them be loued.
Pres. tens. sing.	Amáre, amátor.	Amétur, amátor.	*Plu.* Amémur.	Amámini, amáminor.	Amántur, amántor.
	Docére, docétor.	Doceátur, docétor.	*Pl.* Doceámur.	Docémini, doceminor.	Doceántur, docentor.
	Légere, légitor.	Legátur, légitor.	*Pl.* Legámur.	Legimini, legiminor.	Legántur, leguntor.
	Audíre, auditor.	Audiátur, auditor.	*Pl.* Audiámur.	Audímini, audíminor.	Audiántur, audiuntor.

Optative

Deponents and commons are declined like passives saving that they are to have gerunds and supines joyned with them because they want actives and they have participles as you may see in the chapter of the participle concerning the participles of the verb deponent which verb deponent is thus declined

fruitior, auxiliaris vel auxiliare: auxiliatus sum vel fui auxiliari: auxiliandi auxiliando auxiliandum: auxiliatum auxiliatu: auxiliaris auxiliatorius &c. for like so is declined verbs common as largior largiris vel largire: largitus sum vel fui largiri largiendi largiendo largiendum largitum largitu largitorius largitura largiturus &c. for the participle see pag: 25: 27:

eximinor, eximinaris vel eximinare, eximinatus sum vel fui eximinari, eximinandi, eximinando, eximinandum, eximinatum, eximinatu, eximinans, eximinaturus eximinatura eximinaturum &c. for si regit accusativum eximinans Vel activum a verbo eximino, as avium Phalerum pag: 20

In the passive voice deponents differ nothing in ending from the passive of the first sort of verbs, for the infinitive mood of the active voice

In tertia conjugatione si verbum passivum, Deponens vel commune finiat in IOR præsens infinitivi modi fit abjiciendo ul vel ior ut largior largiri; loquor loqui; stateor statui.

verbum passivum ubi et commune ac deponens tria solum tempora habent viz: præsens ut amor: præteritum imperfecti ut amabar: futurum ut amabor. at præteritum perfecti ut plusquamperfectum circumloquimur per participium et verbum substantivum ut amatus fui vel fui amatus eram vel fueram. atq; idem fit in futuris subjunctivi ut amatus sim vel fuero nempe sequitur hoc tempus naturam præteriti perfecti idq; quoniam in eo præteriti quoq; significatio est, ut non præteritis minus quam futuris possit accensori. eorum circumlocutio hac præteritorum non habent locum in is quæ verent supinis e.g. quia motuo et lusio carent supino, eo motuor et lusior eruerint circumlocutione præteriti perfecti vid Voss: pag: 97: 98: See the rodles in us in exercitio rerum præteritum fuerint &c.

impetratius est quo imprecamur aut precamur ut parentes reverentiæ debitæ mihi sint &c.

præt: perf: amatus amata amatum fim vel fuerim

præt: plusq: perf: amatus amata amatum essem vel fuissem

fut: amatus amata amatum ero vel fuero

Of Latine Speech.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

God grant I be loued.

Pret. tense sing Vtinam
Amer, éris vel ére, étur. *Pluraliter.* Vtinam émur, émini, éntur,
Docear,
Légar,
Audiar, } áris vel áre, atur. *Plural.* Vtinam ámur, ámini, ántur.

Would God I were loued.

Preterimperf. tense sing. Vtin.
Amárer,
Docérer
Légerer,
Audírer, } réris vel rére, rétur. *Pl.* Vtinam rémur, remini réntur.

I pray God I haue beene loued.

Preterperfect tense sing. Vtin.
Amatus
Doctus
Lectus
Auditus } sim vel fúerim, tus sis vel fúeris, tus sit vel fúerit. *Pluraliter.* Vtinam ti simus vel fuérimus, ti sitis vel fuéritis, ti sint vel fúerint.

Would God I had beene loued.

Preterpluperf. tense sing. Vtin.
Amatus
Doctus
Lectus
Auditus } essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. *Pluraliter.* Vtinam ti essémus vel fuissémus, ti essétis vel fuissétis, ti essent vel fuissent.

God grant I be loued hereafter.

Future tense sing. Vtinam
Amatus
Doctus
Lectus
Auditus } ero vel fúero, tus éris vel fúeris, tus érit vel fúerit. *Pluraliter.* Vtinam ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fuéritis, ti érunt vel fúerint.

POTENTIALL MOOD.

I may or can be loued. shall or will be loued

Pret. tens sing.
Amer, éris vel ére, étur. *Pluraliter.* émur, émini, éntur.
Docear,
Légar,
Audiar, } áris vel áre, atur. *Pluraliter.* ámur, ámini, ántur.

I would, should, or ought to be loued. could might

Preterimperf singular.
Amárer,
Docérer,
Légerer,
Audírer, } réris vel rére, rétur. *Pluraliter.* rémur, rémini, réntur.

I would, should, or ought to haue beene loued.

Preterperf. tense singular.
Amatus
Doctus
Lectus
Auditus } sim vel fúerim, tus sis vel fúeris, tus sit vel fúerit. *Pluraliter.* ti simus vel fuérimus, ti sitis vel fuéritis, ti sint vel fúerint.

I would, should, or ought to had beene loued.

Preterpluperf. tense sing.
Amatus,
Doctus
Lectus
Auditus } essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. *Pluraliter.* ti essémus vel fuissémus, ti essétis vel fuissétis, ti essent vel fuissent.

Future

Fut. tenſ. ſing. Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus — I may or can be loued hereafter. ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit *Pluraliter*, ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

SVBIVNCTIVE MOOD.

when I am loued.

Prez. tenſ. ſing. Cùm — Amer, Docear, Legar, Audiar, — eris vel are, etur. *Plural.* Cùm emur, emini, entur. aris vel are, atur. *Plural.* Cùm amur, amini, antur.

when I was loued.

Preterimperf. tenſe ſing. Cum. — Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer, — reris vel rere, retur. *Plur.* Cùm remur, remini, rentur.

when I haue beene loued. or when I was loued

Preterperfect tenſe ſing. Cum — Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus — ſim vel fuerim, tus ſis vel fueris, tus ſit vel fuerit. *Pluraliter.* Cùm ti ſimus vel fuerimus, ti ſitis vel fueritis, ti ſint vel fuerint.

Preterpluperf. tenſe ſing. Cum — when I had beene loued. or when I was loued

Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus. — eſſem vel fuiſſem, tus eſſes vel fuiſſes, tus eſſet vel fuiſſet. *Pluraliter.* Cùm ti eſſemus vel fuiſſemus, ti eſſetis vel fuiſſetis, ti eſſent vel fuiſſent.

Fut. tenſe ſing. Cùm — when I ſhall or will be loued.

Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus — ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. *Pluraliter.* Cùm ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

amatus, ata, atum esse vel fuisse: amatos, tas, ta

Prezent & Preterimperf. tenſe — Amari, To be loued. Docéri, To be taught. Légi, To be read. Audíri, To be heard.

Preterperfect & Preterpluperfect tenſe. — Amatum, Doctum, Lectum, Auditum — To haue or had beene loued. eſſe vel fuiſſe.

amatum iri invariable

Future tenſe. — Amatum iri vel amandum eſſe, Doctum iri vel docéndum eſſe, Lectum iri vel legéndum eſſe, Auditum iri vel audiéndum eſſe. — To be — loued, taught, read, heard — amandus, am, dos, as, a: hereafter.

A Participle of the Preterperfect tenſe. — Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, — Loued, Taught, Read, Heard.

A Participle of the Future in dus. — Amandus, Docéndus, Legéndus, Audiéndus, — To be — loued, taught, read, heard.

Poſſum,

concerning the subiunctiues and how it is made sometimes ostatiue
and sometimes rotentiue See his notes upon the subiunctiue
mode in the future tense pag: 17:

concerning the future tense of the subiunctiue mode See
the notes upon the preterperfect tense and preterplupere
fect tense of the indicatiue mode pag: 20

Obseruandum est paragogen in infinitiuis passiuorum et deponentium
et: et pulchrum est digito monstrari ea litera hic est dicier
ere dici: paragoge autem est adiectio literæ uel syllabæ in fine dic-
tionis. Voss: 101:

In infinitiuo passiuo solum est proprium tempus amari scil
praesentium tantum inquimus pro participium praeteritum et
esse uel fuisse. ut amatū esse uel fuisse. futurum cir-
cumlocutio fit pro supinum primi et iri ut amatum iri Vo: 100:
amatum iri hoc futurum est omnis generis numeri et casus
Est dicendum literas pulchrum iri non curtus. Legationem
curtū iri scripto non reportatum. Romæ patrimij damnatum
ri victoriam. cæc Voss: pag: 100:

Possum is a compound of sum
tense singular number and first person

The compounds of Sum as adsum
adsum + desum (obsum praesum præ
sum and prosum doe in somthing
vary from thes simple verb
Sum which you may see in the
example of possum
Because volo nolo malo, is fio fero: are
irregulars therefore they are set down first
De his anomalis nil dicitur

Etimologia 125. 127. 130. 131.

In his verbis possum, volo, nolo, malo
debeo et queo formati et praesens ut
et tria praeterita ejusdem fere sunt
potestatis ut possum vel potero I
may or can: poteram, potui vel potu-
ero I might or could do. Shal: 22:
post horum verborum praeterita raro aut
nunquam leguntur praeteritis infinitivis
ut potui amare I could have loved
non potui amasse: sed debuit posse
quia in his qualibet odi, capi, memini
et novi praeteritum obtinuit vim prae-
sentis, plusquamperfecti praeteriti

Indicative mood præsent

præsens:	possum (12) potens sum	I may or can
præter imperf:	potueram (12) potens eram	I might or could have
præter perfect:	potui (12) potens fui	I have been able
præter plusquam:	potueram (12) potens fueram	I had been able
futur:	potero (12) potens ero	I shall be able
	optative mood	
præs:	possim (12) potens sim	
imperf:	possem (12) potens essem	
præter perf:	potuerim (12) potens fuerim	
plusqu:	potuissem (12) potens fuissem	
futur:	potero (12) potens ero	
	infinitive mood	
præsens præterim perfect:	posse (12) potens esse	
præter perfect præterplu:	potuisse (12) potens fuisse	

X nolui : I was unwilling
malui : I have been more willing
edi : I have eaten
tuli : I have borne or suffered
factus sum vel fui : I have been made or done
latus sum vel fui : I have been borne or suffered

Preterimperfect tense

poteram : I had been able
volueram : I had been willing
nolueram : I had been unwilling
malueram : I had been more willing
ederam : I had eaten
tuleram : I had borne or suffered
factus eram vel fueram : I had
been made or done
latus eram vel fueram : I had been
borne or suffered

Indicative mood præs:

possum : I may or can
volo : I will
nolo : I will not
malo : I had rather or I am more willing
edo : I eat
fio : I am made or done
fero : I bear or suffer
feror : I am borne or suffered

præterimperfect tense

poteram : I was able
volebam : I was willing
nolebam : I was unwilling
malebam : I was more willing
edebam : I did eat
fiebam : I was made or did make
ferebam : I did bear or suffer
ferebar : I was borne or suffered

præterperfect tense

potui : I have been able
volui : I have been willing X

POssum, potes, potui, posse: Potens. To may or can.
Volo, vis, volui, velle Volendi, volendo, volendum: Supinis caret: Volens. To will, or To be willing.
Nolo, nonvis, nolui, nolle: Nolendi, nolendo, nolendum: Supinis caret: Nolens, To nill, or To be unwilling.
Malo, mavis, malui, malle: Malendi, malendo, malendum: Supinis caret: Malens, To have rather, or to be more willing.
Edo, edis, vel es, edi, edere vel esse: Edendi, edendo, edendum: Esum, esu, vel estum, estu: Edens, esurus vel ésturus. To eate.
Fio, fis, factus sum vel fui, fieri: Factus, faciendus. To be made, or To be done.
Fero, fers, tuli, ferre: ferendi, ferendo, ferendum: Latum, latu: Ferens, laturus. To beare or suffer.
Feror, ferris vel ferre, latus sum vel fui, ferri: Latus, ferendus: to be born or suffered

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Præt. tens sing.

POssum, potes, potest.	*Pluraliter.*	Possumus, potestis, possunt.
Volo, vis, vult.		Volumus, vultis, volunt.
Nolo, nonvis, nonvult.		Nolumus, nonvultis, nolunt.
Malo, mavis, mavult.		Malumus, mavultis, malunt.
Edo, edis vel es, edit vel est.		Edimus, editis vel estis, edunt.
Fio, fis, fit.		Fimus, fitis, fiunt.
Fero, fers, fert.		Ferimus, fertis, ferunt.
Feror, ferris vel ferre, fertur.		Ferimur, ferimini, feruntur.

These tenses to the imparalina mood are regular

Præterimperf. tense singular.

Póteram, Volébam, Nolébam, Malébam, Edébam, Fiébam, Ferébam, as, at, *Pluraliter.* ámus, átis, ant.
Ferébar, baris vel bare, bátur. *Pluraliter.* bámur, bámini, bántur.

Præterperfect. tense singular.

Potui, Volui, Nolui, Málui, Édi, Tuli, isti, it. *Pluraliter.* imus, istis, érunt vel ére.
Factus, Latus, sum vel fui, tus es vel fuisti, tus est vel fuit. *Pluraliter.* ti sumus vel fuimus, ti estis vel fuistis, ti sunt fuerunt vel fuére.

Præterpluperf. tense singular.

Potueram, Volueram, Nolueram, Malueram, Ederam, Tuleram, ras, rat. *Pluraliter.* ramus, ratis, rant.
Factus, Latus, eram vel fueram, tus eras vel fueras, tus erat vel fuerat. *Pluraliter.* ti erámus vel fueramus, ti erátis vel fueratis, ti erant vel fuerant.

Fut. tense sing. Potero, poteris, poterit. *Pluraliter*, érimus, éritis, erunt.
Volam, Nolam, Malam, { Edam, Fiam, Feram, } es, et. *Pluraliter*. emus, etis, ent.
Ferar, ferêris vel ferêre, ferêtur. *Plur*. Ferêmur, feremini, ferentur.
Possum, Volo, malo, habe none imperatiue Mod.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pres. tense sing
Noli, nolito. *Pluraliter*. Nolite, Nolitote.
Es. esto. Ede, edito. { Edat, Este, Edito, } *Plur*. Edamus. { Edite, este, Estote, Editote. } { Edant, Edunto. }
Fito tu. { Fiat, Fito. } *Plur*. Fiamus. { Fite, Fitote. } { Fiant, Fiunto. }
Fer, Ferto. { Ferat, Ferto. } *Pl*. Feramus. { Ferte, Fertote. } { Ferant, Ferunto. }
Ferre, Fertor. { Feratur, Fertor. } *Pl*. Feramur. { Ferimini, Feriminor } { Ferantur, Feruntor. }

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Pres. tense sing Vtinam
Possim, Velim. { Nolim, Malim, } is, it. *Pluraliter*. Vtinam imus, itis, int.
Edam, Fiam, Feram, as, at. *Pluraliter*. Vtinam amus, atis, ant.
Ferar, feraris vel ferare, feratur. *Pl*. Vtinam Feramur, amini, antur.

Preter imperf. tense sing. Vtinam
Possem, Vellem, Nollem, Mallem, { Ederem *vel* Essem, Fierem, Ferrem, } es, et. *Plural*. Vtinam emus, etis, ent.
Ferrer, ferrêris vel ferrêre, rêtur. *Pl*. Vtin. ferremur, remini, rentur.

Preterperfect tense sing. Vtinam
Potuerim, Voluerim, Noluerim, { Maluerim, Ederim, Tulerim, } ris, rit. *Pl*. Vtinam rimus, ritis, rint.
Factus Latus sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. *Pluraliter*. Vtinam ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

Preterpluperf tense sing. Vtinam
Potuissem, Voluissem, Noluissem, { Maluissem, Edissem, Tulissem; } ses, set. *Pl*. Vtinam semus setis, sent.
Factus Latus essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. *Pluraliter*. Vtinam ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti esetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.

Future

potero: I shall or will be able
volam: I shall or will be willing
nolam: I shall or will be unwilling
malam: I shall or will be more willing
edam: I shall or will eat
fiam: I shall or will be made or done
feram: I shall or will bear or suffer
ferar: I shall or will be borne or suffered

I imperative mood

es edito: eat thou
edito
fito tu: be thou made or done
fer ferto: do thou bear or suffer
ferre ferror: be thou borne or suffered

Optative mood preterimperfect tense

possim: I pray god I be able
velim: I pray god I be willing
nolim: I pray god I be unwilling
malim: I pray god I be more willing
edam: god grant I eate
fiam: god grant I be made or done
feram: god grant I bear or suffer
ferar: god grant I be borne or suffered

preterimperfect tense

possem: would god I were able
vellem: would god I were willing
nollem: would god I were unwilling
mallem: would god I were more willing
ederem: would god I did eat
vel esem
fierem: would god I were made or done
ferrem: would god I did bear or suffer
ferrer: would god I were borne or suffered

preterperfect tense

potuerim: I pray god I have bin able
voluerim: I pray god I have bin willing
oluerim: I pray god I have bin unwilling
aluerim: I pray god I have bin more willing
ederim: I pray god I have eaten
tulerim: I pray god I have borne or suffered
factus sim vel fuerim: I pray god I have bin made or done
latus sim vel fuerim: I pray god I have bin borne or suffered

preterplusperfect tense

potuissem: would god I had bin able
voluissem: would god I had bin willing
noluissem: would god I had bin unwilling
maluissem: would god I had bin more willing
edissem: would god I had eaten
tulissem: would god I had borne or suffered
factus essem vel fuissem: would god I had bin made or done
latus essem vel fuissem: would god I had bin borne or suffered

---

possum volo and nolo have nor imperative mood instead whereof we may use the subjunctive mood possi velis nolis with this verb fac added to them as fac possis, fac velis fac tuum ipsius animum possis vincere: Quum non potes id quod ~~nolis~~ vis, velis id quod potes

Solent latini loco imperativi non raro uti conjunctivo ut; ne facias vel ne feceris pro ne tu facito, vel noli facere

future tense

poltero: god grant ffi be able hereafter
volucro: god grant ffi be willing hereafter
nolucro: god grant ffi be unwilling hereafter
Maluero: god grat ffi be more willing hereafter
edero: god grant ffi eat hereafter
Tulero: god grant ffi beare or suffer hereafter
factus ero vel fuero: god grant ffi be made or done hereafter
latus ero vel fuero: god grant ffi be made or done hereafter

Infinitiue moode
present and preter imperfect tense

posse: to be able
velle: to be willing
nolle: to be unwilling
malle: to be more willing
edere vel esse to eat
terre: to beare or suffer
fieri: to be made or done
ferri: to be borne or suffered

preter perfect and preter plu perfect tense

potuisse to haue or had bin able
voluisse: to haue or had bin willing
Noluisse: to haue or had bin unwilling
Maluisse: to haue or had bin more willing
edisse: to haue or had eaten
tulisse to haue or had born or suffered
factum esse vel fuisse: to haue or had bin made or done
latum esse vel fuisse: to haue or had bin borne or suffered

future tense actiue

esturus esse: to eat hereafter
laturus esse: to beare or suffer hereafter

future tense passiue

factum, tu vel faciendum esse to be made or done hereafter
latum tu vel ferendum esse to be borne or suffered hereafter

eo, is, ivi, ire, eundi, eundo eundum · item the tens iturus
eo, ibam, ivi, iveram ivo: i, it:: eam, item, iverim, ivissem ivero
quio, quis, quivi, quire, queundi queundo queundum quitum quite quiens quiturus
quio, quibam quivi quiveram quibo, imperative caret quiam, quiem, quiverim quivissem quiero (quitero)

Note that eo with his compounds maketh eunt in the indicative moode present tense and third person plurall. But ambio hath ambiunt.

Nequeo nequibo and nequiuero.

Ibo, ibis, ibit, ibimus ibitis ibunt in the future tense of the indicative moode

Quibo and nequibo in the present tense of the subiunctiue moode eo maketh eam, eas, eat, but ambio ambias, ambiat.

All of the present tense of the indicative moode are formed thus the preter imperfect tense and future tense of the same moode the preter perfect tense and future tense of the imperative moode; the present and preter imperfect tense of the subiunctiue and the infinitiue moodes as of amo are formed amabam, amabo, ama, amem, amarem, amare.

Verbum impersonale est duplex 1° activa vocis quod desinit in t 2° passiva vocis quod desinit in tur ut: 1° tadet 2° statur.

Preteritum verbi de se dat tempora quadam Ram, ssem, rim, ro sse at formable cetera preasens

Disp: lib 4: p: 13:

so nequeo
× soe they make the obliquie cases of the participle of the present tense as of iens the genitiue is euntis so euntium not ientis ientium

Stockwood: 213.

future tense singular Vtinam.

Potuero, Voluero, Noluero, } Maluero, Edero, Tulero, } ris, rit. *Plur.* Vtinam rimus, ritis, rint.

Factus, Latus } ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. *Pluraliter.* Vtinam ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erint vel fuerint.

The Potentiall and Subiunctive Moods be formed like the Optative in voice, and do differ onely in signification and signe of the Mood.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Preterimperf. tense.

Posse. Velle. Nolle. Malle. Edere vel esse. Ferre. Fieri. Ferri.

Preterperfect & Preterpluperfect tense.

Potuisse. Voluisse. Noluisse. Maluisse. Edisse. Tulisse. Factum esse vel fuisse. Latum esse vel fuisse.

Future { actius: Esurum esse. Laturum esse. passius: Factum iri vel faciendum esse. Latum iri vel ferendum esse.

Eo and Queo make Ibam and Quibam in the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicative Mood, and Ibo and Quibo in the Future tense; and in all other moods and tenses are varied like Verbs in o of the fourth Coniugation, saving that they make their Gerunds, Eundi, eundo, eundum; Queundi, queundo, queundum.

Tenses formed of the Preterperfect tense.

Of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative Mood, be formed the Preterpluperfect tense of the same Mood, the Preterperfect tense, the Preterpluperfect tense, and the Future tense of the Optative Mood, the Potentiall Mood, and the Subiunctive Mood; the Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense of the Infinitive Mood: as of Amavi, are formed Amaveram, amaverim, amavero, by changing i into e short; as Amavissem, amavisse; keeping i still.

Impersonals.

Impersonals be declined throughout all Moods and Tenses, in the voice of the third person singular onely: as Delectat, delectabat, delectavit, delectaverat, delectabit. Decet, decebat, decuit, decuerat, decebit, decere. Studetur, studebatur, studitum est vel fuit, studitum erat vel fuerat, studebitur.

And they have commonly before their English, this signe *It*, as, *It delighteth*, Delectat: *It becometh not*, Non decet.

Sometimes they have for their signe

Of the Participle.

A Participle is a part of Speech, derived of a Verbe, and taketh part of a Noune: as, Gender, Case, and Declension: and part of a Verbe, as Tense and Signification, and part of both, as Number and Figure.

Foure kindes of Participles. There be foure kindes of Participles; one of the Present tense, another of the Preter tense, one of the Future in rus, and another of the Future in dus.

Present tense. A Participle of the Present tense, hath his English ending in *ing*, as *Loving*: and his Latine in ans or ens; as amans, Docens: and it is formed of the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicatiue mood, by changing the last syllable into ns; as Amabam, amans; Audiebam, audiens; Auxiliabar, auxilians; Poteram, potens.

Future 1. Actiue A Participle of the Future in rus, betokeneth To do, like the Infinitiue mood of the Actiue voyce, as Amaturus, *To love*, or *about to love*; and it is formed of the latter Supine by putting to rus; as Doctu, docturus.

Preter tense. A Participle of the Preter tense hath his English ending in *d*, *t*, or *n*; as *Loved*, *taught*, *slain*, and his Latine in tus, sus, xus; as Amatus, visus, nexus; and one in uus; as Mortuus: and it is formed of the latter Supine, by putting to s, as Lectu, lectus; except Mortuus.

Future 2. passiue A Participle of the Future in dus, betokeneth To suffer, like the Infinitiue mood of the Passiue voyce; as Amandus, *To be loved*: and it is formed of the Genitiue case of the Participle of the Present tense, by changing tis into dus; as Amantis, amandus; Legentis, legendus: and it is also found to have the signification of the Participle of the Present tense; as, Legendis veteribus proficis, *In reading old Authors thou dost profit.*

Of an Actiue come two Participles. Of a Verbe Actiue, and of a Verbe Neuter, which hath the Supines, come two Participles, one of the Present tense, and another of the Future in rus; as, of Amo, commeth Amans, amaturus, of Curro, Currens, cursurus.

Of a Passiue two. Of a Verbe Passiue, whose Actiue hath the Supines, come two Participles; one of the Present tense, and another of the Future in dus, as of Amor, commeth Amatus, amandus.

Of a Deponent three. Of a Verbe Deponent come three Participles; one of the Present tense, one of the Preter tense, and another of the Future in rus; as, of Auxilior, commeth Auxilians, auxiliatus, auxiliaturus.

And if the Verbe Deponent doe governe an Accusatiue case after him, it may forme also a Participle in dus; as, of Loquor, loquendus.

participle for called of taking part because it hath nothing of it self but what it takes from others part of a noun as gender case and declension for it is declined with number case and gender as a noune adiectiue and part of a verb as tense and signification quia ut verbum unde oritur significat rem tempore actionem passionem aut existentiam rei Voss 146: tempora actionum participium tria sunt: viz: praesens praeteritum et futurum. participia fiunt nomina 1° amissione temporis ut lapsus Serpens sponte cum sub ramine humentes, item docens homine gnare et doctrina praedito REVERENDUS vero qui dignus est reverentia 2° mutata constructione loco verbi ut irans petrunia patiendi medii nam vestauro verbi deficeret arrant petruniam ratione nactam. Voss: 151

but if the word ending in ng may have either a or the before it is a noun substantive but if the ending be ans or ens it is a participle

to turn tempore habet ions curtis gunt ito solem verbal actionis ambitionis gen ut clam gerendae cundi veniendi et cetera praetor ambitionis ff. mob: 43:

quidam tamen aequiuoca analogiam ut sonaturus pertinens naseturus oriturus moriturus quia irregulariter formantur

alij malunt a a prouisupino quia deponentia posteriori supino Voss: 150: formatur autem participium futuri in rus a posteriore supino aut recta aut per suppositionem stockwood 215: and it is formed of the genitive case of alij hac formant a gerendia in di mutando di in rus ut amandi amaturus which hath the supines but if they lack the supines then want the future in rus brought it is derived of the latter supine as of disco is only discens without a participle of the future in rus.

a quibusdam nouatis veniunt tria participia quia vi = praetoritum significant more passiuorum ut gaudens gauisus, et gauisurus a gaudeo, audens ausus et ausurus ab audeo: clam a prango sunt prandens prandis et prandsurus: a cano canans canatus et canaturus. vide Voss 147 stockwood: 206:

praeterita quidam in tus alij forma sunt passiua habent tamen significationem actiuam ut cautus qui cauet: tutus qui tutat sic arguitur circumspectus, considerate, discretus, saltus scrupulosus sanctus cum consideratione et actus consuetus inuisitatus. Voss: pag: 147.

whose actiue hath the supines but if the actiues want the supines the want then the participle of the praeter tense praeto the participle of the praeter tense also be formed of the latter supine which is wanting. as of timeo only timoratus.

ulta passiua obtinuerunt verborum deponentium praeteriti temporis participia in significatione passiua quadam vsum actiue et passiue significandi de facili est coniectura qua nunc deponentia sunt verba olim fuisse communia Stockwood: 162:

a participle of the present tense as fulens that must as bonus.

and signification for it signifies to do or to suffer as a verb doth.

ing
euery word ending in ng is not a participle unless latin ending in ans or ens having the properties of a participle.

& for forming participles of verbs within the infinitive mood the must frame the imperfect: myniebam in iens.

stockwood: 205.

Active & Passive

Indicativus

singulariter	pluraliter

præsens

I love or doe love	we love or do love

præteritum imperfectum:

I loved or did love	we loued or did love

præteritum perfectum:

I haue loued	we haue loued

præteritum plusquamperfectum:

I had loued	we had loued

futurum

I shall or will loue	we shall or will loue

Imperativus

singulariter	pluraliter

præsens

Loue thou	Loue we

Optativus

singulariter	pluraliter

præsens

god graunt I loue	god graunt we loue

præteritum imperfectum:

would god I loued	would god we loued

præteritum perfectum:

I pray god I haue loued	I pray god we haue loued

præteritum plusquamperfectum

would god I had loued	would god we had loued

futurum

god graunt I loue hereafter	god graunt we loue hereafter

passiua Depon: com:

Indicatiuus

| singulariter | pluraliter |

præsens

| I am loued | we are loued |

præt: imperf:

| I was loued | we were loued |

præt: perfect:

| I haue bin loued | we haue bin loued |

præt: plusquamperf:

| I had bin loued | we had bin loued |

futurum

| I shall or will be loued | we shall or will be loued |

Imperatiuus

| singulariter | pluraliter |

præsens

| Be thou loued | Let us be loued |

Optatiuus

| singulariter | pluraliter |

præsens

| God grant I be loued | God grant we be loued |

præt: imperfect:

| would god I were loued | would god we were loued |

præt: perfect:

| I pray god I haue bin loued | I pray god we haue bin loued |

præt: plusquamperf:

| would god I had bin loued | would god we had bin loued |

futurum

| God grant I be loued hereafter | God grant we be loued hereafter |

not: participia cum admittunt gradus comparationis amittunt naturam suam et fiunt nomina. ut amans amantior amantissimus. Stockwood: 202:

omnia enim participia sunt adjectiua atq; ita declinantur cum tribus articulis et vel tribus terminationibus.

Stockwood: 204: de quadruplici significatione in participio nid ep: Differunt. 2. participia quæ a verbis activis descendunt significant active, quæ a passivis passive, quæ a neutris neutra significant. Habent enim participium significationem tui verbi, a quo participium a gerundio differt quod gerundium significat actionem sine tempore participium vero cum tempore. uid pag: 1: b:

to declare their signification (1) to make their signification more plaine and full by some circumstance of time, place number order &c according to the nature kindes of adverbes, as when it taught, where how oft, in what order and the like
it is called an adverb because it is usually joyned to verbes yet it may be joyned to other parts of speech viz: to such words as are in place of verbes and some other as sometimes to nouns, sometimes to adverbs.
Swearing: as pol in good sooth: edipol in good sooth hercle truly
Voss: 156 medius fidius in faith and troth: Pol by Pollux: ecastor by the temple of Pollux: Medius fidius as fidius the sonne of Jupiter and god of faithfulnes loue me: Ita me Hercule as Hercules shall help me.
An adverb is not declined (2) by cases numbers tenses or moods yet some of them are varied by degrees of comparison.
some be of place viz four generall wayes (1) in loco: as hic illic &c: ad locum as huc illuc &c: de loco ut hinc illinc
per locum ut hac illac &c: ad adverbia in loco etiam pertinet ha præpositiones cum casu amisso fiunt adverbia
Sursum, infra, ante, post, prope propter, extra, juxta
nost Adverbia loci sæpius ponuntur pro relativo: ut quare istuc ubi tu es natus plus amabo posthac locum ubi pr in quo
uid Voss: 152. 153:
Interdum et nomina pro adverbijs ponuntur ut: non longe Latabour (2) diu. crebra fovit, pro crebro. &c.
voss: 157:
of the comparison of adverbs see Vossius who writes largely and ingeniously of the adverb: from pag: 152 to pa: 160:

Of a Verbe Commune come foure Participles; as, of Largior, commeth Largiens, largiturus, largitus, largiendus. *Of a Commune foure.* vide frag a.f 43:

Participles of the Present tense be declined like Nounes Adiectives of three Articles; as Nominativo hic, hæc, & hoc Amans. Genitivo hujus Amantis. Dativo huic Amanti, &c. *Participles like Adjectives.*

Participles of other tenses be declined like Nounes Adiectives of three diuers endings; as, Amaturus, amatura, amaturum. Amatus, amata, amatum. Amandus, amanda, amandum.

Of the Adverbe.

AN Adverbe is a part of speech ioyned to the Verbes, to declare their signification. or meaning: Hool. 71:

Adverbes, some be of Time: as, Hodiè, cras, heri, perindè, olim, aliquando, nuper, quando.

Some be of { Place: as, Vbi, ibi, hîc, istîc, illîc, intus, foris. / Number: as, Semel, bis, ter, quater, iterum.

Some be of { Order: as, Inde, deinde, denique, postremò. / Asking or doubting: as, Cur, quare, unde, quorsum, num, nunquid? / Calling: as, Heus, ô, ehodum.

Some be of { Affirming: as, Certè, næ, profectò, sanè, scilicet, licèt, estò. q. scire licet / Denying: as, Non, haud, minimè, neutiquam, nequaquam.

Some be of { Swearing: as, Pol, ædepol, hercle, medius, fidius. / Exhorting: as, Eia, agè, agitè, agédum. cedo. / Flattering: as, Sodes, amabò. quasi si audes / Forbidding: as, Nè.

Some be of { Wishing: as, Vtinam, si, ô si, ô. / Gathering together: as, Simul, unà, pariter, non modò, non solùm / Parting: as, Seorsim, sigillatim, vicatim. / Chusing: as, Potiùs, imò.

Some be of { A thing not finished: as, Penè, ferè, propè, vix, modò, non. / Shewing: as, En, ecce. / Doubting: as, Forsan, forsitan, fortassis, fortasse. / Chance: as, Fortè, fortuitò.

Some be of { Likenesse: as, Sic, ut, ut, quasi, seu, tanquam, velut. / Quality: as, Benè, malè, doctè, fortiter. / Quantity: as, Multum, parum, minimum, paululùm, plurimùm. / Comparison: as, Tam, quàm, magis, minus, maximè.

Certain Adverbes be compared: as, { Doctè, doctiùs, doctissimè. / Fortiter, fortius, fortissimè. / Propè, propius, proximè.

how to know an adverb for Brinsleyes posing of the accidents in the end of the chapter of Adverbes.

Also the voyces of Prepositions, if they be set alone, not having any casuall word to serve unto, joyned with them, be no Prepositions, but are changed into Adverbs: as, Qui *Ante* non cavet, *Post* dolebit: *He that bewareth not before, shall be sorry afterward. Coram* laudare, & *Clam* vituperare inhonestum est: *In presence to commend one, and behinde his backe to dispraise is an unhoneste point.*

Of a Conjunction.

A Coniunction is a part of Spéech, that ioyneth words and sentences together.

Of Coniunctions, some be 1 Copulatives: as, Et, que, quoque, ac, atque, nec, neque.

Some be 2 Disiunctives: as, Aut, ve, vel, seu, sive.
3 Discretiues: as, Sed, quidem, autem, verò, at, ast.

Some be
4 Casuals: as, Nam, námque, enim, etenim, quia, ut, quòd, quum, quoniam, and quando set for quoniam.
5 Conditionals: as, Si, sin, modò, dum, dummodo.
6 Exceptives: as, Ni, nisi, quin, alioquin, præterquam.
7 Interrogatives: as, Nè, an, utrùm, néene, anne, nonne.
8 Illatives: as, Ergo, ideo, igitur, quare, itaque, proin.
9 Adversatives: as, Etsi, quanquam, quamvis, licèt, estò.
10 Some be Redditives to the same: as, Tamen, attamen.
11 Electives: as, Quàm, ac, atque.
12 Diminutives: as, Saltem, vel.

Of a Preposition.

A Preposition is a part of Spéech most commonly set before other parts; either in apposition: as, Ad patrem; or else in composition: as, Indoctus.

These Prepositions following serve to the Accusative case.

Ad, To. Apud, At. Ante, Before.

Adversus, Adversum, } Against. { Cis, Citra, } On this side. { Circum, Circa, } About.

Contra, Against.
Erga, Towards.
Extra, Without.
Intra, Within.
Inter, Between.
Infra, Beneath.
Juxta, Beside, or nigh to
Ob, For.

Ponè, Behinde.
Per, By, or through.
Propè, Nigh.
Propter, For
Secundùm, } After.
Post,
Trans, On the further side.

Vltra, Beyond.
Præter, Beside.
Supra, Above.
Circiter, About.
Vsque, Untill.
Secus, By.
Versus, Towards.
Penes, In the power.

Where

multa coniunctiones inter aduerbia possint etiam numerari et
contra aduerbiorum quaedam inter coniunctiones cum sit magna
inter has duas partes orationis cognatio vt dixi Donatus quatenus secun-
dum donec cum prout quatenus tamquam etc sp Dossall 62. voss 163.

which couples both the sense and words together

Dificyulth the sense not the words ✝ vse enarrare est simula
tiuum vt carmina vel alia possint numerari etiam vel
neglect thame etc 164
which imply but some great difference
which is a reason of the former antecedent voss 1
By which the past following is knit upon vpon him of that
going before.
which except & against something going before or from something following
which also a question
allatiues or Ratiocinatiues which from the reason or thing propounded
doe infer or bring in some conclusion
qua diuersam sortitam superiora nobis erunt si quando grauit something
to be spoken against
where giue answere to the aduersatiues
which implye a speech ensuing omne peroratione numerum reperi
when tuston the meaning
ordo coniunctionis est triplex praepositiuus postpositiuus et communis
sed de hac re vide voss. de coniunctione pag 164 165 166
see Scaliger called quaeritur

✝ for ioyneth in the sentence both number and reason.

most commonly some expletiue are ordained for after they
taste as semper in subeuntes sometimes vsed as perbeneuole
so libenter in verses and vsuall Hispaniam vsque Romane
vsque. see the end of the chapter
ex with it
im Appositiue when it is set before an other word yet is not mad
ex compositio when it is made a part of the word which is ex
prepositiones. accipe significant motum aut quotum quotens
quotiens motum autem a re a rem vel ex re ex rem voss.
praepositiones alii accusatiuum, alii ablatiuum alii vtrumque casu
regunt
See examples of prepositions governing the Accusatiue case Horat 27. a. b
prope when it is compared is an aduerb ac prope propius proxime
Ita ✝ that one word may be of many parts of speech being taken
in a diuerse signification or in a diuerse respect and consideration.
as for example Cum when is an aduerb of time Cum seeing that
is a conjunction copulat Cum with a preposition and Cum taken
for it self as the word Cum is a noun substantiue and under-
stood
any part of speech may be a noun substantiue when it is taken for ✝ technice vt
word it self or for a word of art as Habeo this word Habeo or artificially or
when it is put in place of a noune as Bonum mane good morrow naturally
Mane is here called no. Mane inuariabile. not proprie.

ff as mecum, ad accidentem usq;

For examples of prepositions serving to the ablative case
See Howes fol: 33:

you may use these prepositions as you will then without
offense/ onely for sho[illegible] it requireth commonly before
the words of place an ablative. and before the words of
time an accusative. Howes fol: 33: b:

ff other prepositions by the figure Apostrophe may sometimes be
set after their cases as Italian coniu.

There be other prepositions unmentioned in the chapter which
are called prepositiones inseparabiles quia extra compo-
sitionem non sunt in usu: viz: dis, re, se, am, ve: which
have these significations am about. dis from. dis asunder. re back
or again. se asunder to which may be added con together
these serue not cases but onely make compound words so
that they are neuer found alone but only in composition
compounded with other words. uid Voss: 163

These prepositions seruing to both cases are not to be used
indifferently with either case at our pleasure but
according to their signification as in with this signe to
to the accusative and in without this signe to to
ablative. of this See the seuerall rules and subtle
is used indifferently as we please with either case

ffinterjectio vocatur quae interijci solet orationi ad declarandum
animi affectum: Scul in amongst other words to signifie some passion
as mirth, sorrow, &c.
seruede an interiection expresseth some sudden passion of
the minde there be therefore seuerall sortes of inter
jections according to the seuerall passions of the
minde

Quidam nomina et verba non quidem interjectiones sunt
sed ratione interiectionis vicem tantum huiusmodi sunt malum
tarpe, nefandum, fodes, amabo quaeso et alia non-
nulla. malum stomachantis: nefas et nefandum execrantis
atq; ita in aliis. uid Voss: pag: 166: See Hool: pag: 74.

Where note, that Versus is set after the casuall word: as, Londinum Versus, *Towards London.* And likewise may Penes, tenus, cum, and usque be set also.

These Prepositions following serve to the Ablative Case.

A, ab, abs, From, or fro.
Cum, With.
De, E, Ex, } Of or fro.
Pro, For.
Præ, Before or in comparison.
Coram, Before, or in presence.
Clam, Privily.
Palam, Openly.
Sine, Absque, } Without.
Tenus, Untill, or up to.

Where note, that if the casuall word ioyned with Tenus be the Plurall number it shall be put in the Genitive case, and be set before Tenus: as, Aurium Tenus, *Vp to the eares.* Genuum tenus, *Vp to the knees.*

Note also, that the voyces of Prepositions being set alone without their casuall words, be not Prepositions, but are changed into Adverbes: as is aforesaid in the Adverbe.

These Prepositions following serve to both Cases.

In, with this signe *To*, to the Accusative case: } as { In Vrbem, Into the Citie.
In, without this signe *To*, to the Ablative case: } as { In te spes est, My hope is in thee.

Sub noctem, A little before night.
Sub judice lis est, The matter is before the Judge
Super lapidem, Vpon a stone.
Super viridi fronde, Vpon greene leaves.
Subter terram, Vnder the earth.
Subter aquis, Vnder the water.

Of an Interjection.

AN Interiection is a part of Speech which betokens a sudden passion of the minde under an unperfect voyce.

Some be of
Mirth: as, Evax, vah.
Sorrow: as, Heu, hei. Dread: as, At at.
Marvelling: as, Papè. Disdaining: as, Hem, vah.
Shunning: as, Apagè. Praising: as, Euge.
Scorning: as, Hui.
Exclamation: as, Proh, Deûm atq; hominum fidem.
Cursing: as, Væ malum. Laughing: as, Ha ha he.
Calling: as, Eho, oh, io.
Silence: as, Au. And such others.

The

The Concords of Latine Speech.

FOr the due ioyning of words in construction, it is to be understood that in Latine Speech there be three Concords. The first, betweene the Nominative case and the Verbe. The second, betweene the Substantiue and the Adiective. The third, betweene the Antecedent and the Relative.

The first Concord.

WHen an English is given to be made in Latine, look out the principall verbe. If there be mo Verbes than one in a sentence, the first is the principall Verbe, except it be the Infinitive mood, or hath before it a Relative: as, *That*, *whom*, *which*: or a Conjunction: as, Vt *That*, Cùm *When*, Si *If*, and such others.

When ye haue found the Verbe, aske this question, *Who* or *What*, and the word that answereth to the question, shall be the Nominative case to the Verbe, except it be a Verbe Impersonall which will haue no Nominative case. And the Nominative case shall in making and construing of Latine, be set before the Verbe, except a question be asked, and then the Nominative case is set after the Verbe, or after the signe of the Verbe: as, Amas tu? *Loueſt thou?* Venit ne Rex? *Doth the King come?*

Like wise if the Verbe be of the Imperatiue mood: as, Ama tu, *Loue thou*: Amato Ille, *Let him Loue*.

And sometime when this signe *it*, or *there*, commeth before the English of the Verbe: as, Est liber meus, *It is my booke*. Venit ad me quidam, *There came one to me*. And that casuall word which commeth next after the Verbe, and answereth to this question *Whom*, or *What*, made by the Verbe, shall commonly be the Accusatiue case, except the Verbe doe properly gouerne another Case after him to be construed withall: as, Si cupis placere Magistro, utere diligentiâ, nec sis tantus cessator, ut calcaribus indigeas, *If thou couet to pleaſe thy Maſter, uſe diligence, and be not ſo ſlacke that thou ſhalt need ſpurres*.

A Verbe Personall agreeth with his Nominative case in Number and Person: as, Præceptor legit, vos verò negligitis, *The Maſter readeth, and ye regard not*. ego ambulo, tu ambulas, ille ambulat: nos ambulamus, vos ambulatis, illi ambulant.

Where note that the first Person is more worthy than the second, and the second more worthy than the third. See the figure Syllepsis.

Many Nominative cases singular, with a Conjunction Copulatiue comming betweene them, will haue a Verbe plurall; which Verbe plurall shall agree with the Nominative case of the most worthy person: as, Ego & tu ſumus in tuto, *I and thou be in ſafeguard*. Tu & Pater periclitamini, *Thou and thy Father are in jeopardy*. Pater & Præceptor accerſunt te, *Thy father and thy maſter haue ſent for thee*. Howes the Syntax fol. 15. b. 16. a. first concord. When Voſſ: 9: 10: Deſp: 7: 8: ſee the figure Syllepſis in conceptione perſonarum.

construction] he speaketh in these Rules onely of plaine or true construction. now plaine or simple construction is that which followeth y right and plaine manner of speaking according to the rules of grammer as magna pars fulcrorum and that is figurative which differs from the same plaine manner as magna pars quibus rerum. Construction therefore is the due joyning or right ordering together of words in speech according to the naturall manner or according to the rule and reason of grammer

none of these three here excepted can be the principle verb be cause all these doe rest in some sorte depend upon some other verb going before them in naturall and due order of speech. The principle verb is pointing out the right nominative case doth very much direct and conduce to the construing of the whole sentence as aske the question who or what] viz by putting the Eng lish who or what with the english of the verb shall be the nominative case to the verb] as for example Venit ne rex? doth the king come? if you put who to the verb and aske who cometh the answer is rex the king.

it or there] see the chapter of impersonals: see likewise Hemes his Syntax fol: 15: a:

& number and person] so that whatsoever number and person the nominative case is, the same number and person must the verb be is doe properly governe an other case] viz by the rules of regiment or governing which followes after the concordes as in the example here set downe you see plainer governs properly magister a dative case and utere governes diligentia an ablative case not an genitive personall] viz finitus, infinitus autem pro nominativo habet accusativum nominative case] viz of a noun or pronoune substantive. Ego nos; tu vos; ille, illi homines. are called expressed unlesse for distinction or earnest expression see Lillies first concord. Vide Synt

the example of this first concord is this applied Legit the verb is the singular number and third person agreeing with puer the nominative case which is the singular number and third person and negligitis is the plurall number and second person agreeing with vos the nominative case which allso is the plurall number and second person.

will have a verb plurall] though all the nominative cases be of the singular number yet the verb in this case is usually of the plurall number. this is the first of the three exceptions to the first concord betwixt the nominative case and the verb.

to this may be added nouns of multitude which beeing singular doe yet betoken a plurality and soe make the verb of the plurall number see Hemes fol: 15 a:

t. distinguish som persons from all others.

plures nominativi singulares aequivalent nominativo pluri rali: Hor: 51:

the second exception from the concord betwixt the nominative case and the verb.

Hores: 15°. 6. indifferently accord with either of them (12) it may agree either with that nominative case which goeth before the verb or with that which cometh after the verb for that both the nominative cases be of one person.

Here note allso the third exception from this concord betwixt the nominative case and the verb which expresses thus much that a casuall word (12) such a word as may be declined with cases is not allwayes the nominative case to the verb but sometime the infinitive mood of a verb &c. may be the nominative case to the verb (12) may be put in the place of the nominative case. and such nominative cases are declined like like substantives of the neuter gender invariable as hoc nihil invariabile so hoc dilucule segnee invariabile. See pag: 34: b:

after the question Who or what (12) add or put the english who or what to the english of the adjective.

whether it be knowne pronoune or participle because all pronounes are adjectives by nature except ego, tu, sui, and so are all participles, and therefore agree with substantives as nouns adjectives do.

note that the adjective is not allwayes the same case gender and number that the substantive is for there be three exceptions from this concord though this booke make mention but of the one following many substantives singular qui which is the first exception of the other 2 See further in pag: 34: b: 35: a

this rule holds true except in things without life (12) such as are not apt to have life for in such the neuter is often accounted the most worthy though we may take such neuter to be put substantivaly as datus a calami quid fiegilli for the last rule in the third concord But in things not apte to have life

after the question who or what (12) put the question who or what to the english of the Relative. qui &c. quotque See Relatiues pag: 46 & in Syntax.

The Relative (12) the pronoune adjective qui agreeth with his antecedent (12) antecedent substantive in gender number and person in gender, number, and person: See cases all diversus quando vero sequens alium casum regit ut autem non sequitur eundem casum regat atque etiam convenire possunt quod observari fit de quare vide vost Syntax: pag: 6. of Despaut: Syntax: pag: 61

The Antecedent is commonly such a word as goeth in the sentence before the Relative and is rendered for agreno of the Relative.

The Relative is usually taken for the pronoune qui qua quod with the cases and words cumming of it. but we may alsoe note that when the Relative is taken for that which does ipsum Antecedens referre et re petere then those pronounes hic, ille, iste, is, idem are Relatives as well as qui: See in the pronoun: there be other kinds of Relatives as qualis, quantus &c. of which See Despaut. Syntax: p: 6.

be referred to two clauses or more (12) when many things are implyed in the precedent words, &c.

in case ... number ... case gender & number ... substantive is ... case gen: and num: the adjective is

* rotum et terra fund a doo con- dita Hores: 17:

qui qua quod with the cases and words cumming of it

what soever nab: gender and pers: the antec: is the same in numb: gend: and person must the Relat: true be.

ie ille &c are called Relatives of substance because they have relation to a substance

When a Verbe commeth betwéen two Nominative cases of divers numbers, the Verbe may indifferently accord with either of them, so that they be both of one person: as, Amantium iræ amoris redintegratio est, *The falling out of lovers is the renuing of love.* Quid enim nisi vota supersunt? *For what remaineth saving onely prayers?* Pectora percussit, pectus quoque robora fiunt, *She stroke her brest, and her breast turned into Oke also.*

Here note also, that sometime the Infinitive Mood of a Verbe, or else a whole clause afore going, or else some member of a sentence may be the Nominative case to the Verbe: as, Diluculò surgere salubérrimum est, *To rise betime in the morning is the most wholesome thing in the world.* Multum scire, vita est jucundissima, *To know much is the most pleasant (or sweetest) life of all.*

The second Concord.

WHen yee have an Adiective, aske this question *Who* or *What*, and the word that answereth to the question shall be the Substantive to it.

The Adiective, whether it be a Noune, Pronoune, or Participle, agréeth with his Substantive in case, gender and number: as, Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, *A sure friend is tryed in a doubtfull matter.* Homo armatus, *A man Armed.* Ager colendus, *A field to be tilled.* Hic vir, *This man.* Meus herus est, *It is my Master.*

Where note, that the Masculine gender is more worthy than the Feminine, and the Feminine more worthy than the Neuter. ✱

Many Substantives singular having a Conjunction copulative comming betwéen them, will haue an Adiective plurall, which Adiective shall agrée with the Substantive of the most worthy gender: as, REX & Regina beati. *The King and the Queene are blessed.*

The third Concord.

WHen ye haue a Relative, aske this question, *Who*, or *What*, and the word that answereth to the question, shall be the Antecedent to it. The Antecedent most commonly is a word that goeth before the Relative, and is rehearsed againe of the Relative.

The Relative agréeth with his Antecedent in Gender, Number and Person; as, Vir sapit qui pauca loquitur: *That man is wise that speaketh few things or words.*

Sometime a Relative hath for his Antecedent the whole reason that goeth before him, and then he shall be put in the Neuter Gender and singular Number; as, In tempore veni, quod omnium rerum est primum: *I came in season, which is the chiefest thing of all.*

But if the Relative bee referred to two clauses or more, then the Relative shall be put in the plurall number; as, Tu multum dormis, & sæpe potas, quæ ambo sunt corpori inimica: *Thou sleepest much, and drinkest often, both which things are naught for thy body.*

When this English *that* may be turned into this English *which*, it is a Relative.

otherwiſe it is a Coniunction, which in Latine is called quod or ut: and in Latine making may elegantly be put away, by turning the Nominatiue caſe into the Accuſatiue, and the Verbe into the Infinitiue Mood: as, Gaudeo quòd tu benè vales: Gaudeo te benè valere, *I am glad that thou art in good health.* Jubeo ut tu abeas: Jubeo te abire, *I bid that thou goe hence.*

Many Antecedents ſingular, hauing a Coniunction Copulatiue betweene them, will haue a Relatiue plurall; which Relatiue ſhall agree with the Antecedent of the moſt worthy Gender: as, Imperium & dignitas quæ petiiſti, *The rule and dignity which thou haſt required.*

But in things not apt to haue life, the Neuter gender is moſt worthy, yea, and in ſuch caſe, though the Subſtantiues or Antecedents be of the Maſculine or of the Feminine gender, and none of them of the Neuter, yet may the Adiectiue or Relatiue be put in the Neuter gender, as Arcus & calami ſunt bona, *The bow and arrowes are good,* Arcus & calami quæ fregiſti, *The bow and arrowes which thou haſt broken.*

The caſe of the Relatiue.

WHen there commeth no Nominatiue caſe betweene the Relatiue and the Verbe, the Relatiue ſhall be the Nominatiue caſe to the Verbe; as, Miſer eſt qui nummos admiratur, *Wretched is that perſon which is in loue with money.*

But when there commeth a Nominatiue caſe betweene the Relatiue and the Verbe, the Relatiue ſhall be ſuch caſe as the Verbe will haue after him; as, Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum, *Happy is he, whom other mens harmes doe make to beware.*

As the Relatiue may be the Nominatiue caſe to the Verbe, ſo it may be the Subſtantiue to the Adiectiue that is ioyned with him, or that commeth after him: as, Divitias amare noli, quod omnium eſt ſordidiſſimum, *Doe not thou loue riches, which to doe is the moſt beggerly thing in the world.*

Nounes Interrogatiues and Indefinites follow the rule of the Relatiue: as, Quis, uter, qualis quantus, quotus, &c. which euermore come before the Verbe, like as the Relatiue doth: as, Hei mihi qualis erat? talis erat, qualem nunquam vidi.

Yet here is to be vnderſtood and noted, that the Relatiue is not alwayes gouerned of the Verbe that it commeth before, but ſometime of the Infinitiue Mood that commeth after the Verbe; as, Quibus voluiſti me gratias agere, egi, *What perſons thou willedſt me to thanke, I haue thanked.*

Sometime of a Participle; as, Quibus rebus adductus feciſti? *With what things moued diddeſt thou it?*

Sometime of a Gerund; as, Quæ nunc non eſt narrandi locus, *Which thing at this preſent is no time to tell.*

Sometime of a Prepoſition ſet before him; as, Quem in locum deducta res ſit, vides; *Vnto what ſtate the matter is now brought thou ſeeſt.*

Sometime of the Subſtantiue that he doth accord with; as, Senties qui vir ſiem,

quod and ut differ thus quod signifieth because or that noteing the efficient cause as quod tu rogasti because you have returned. ut to the end that noteing the finall cause or the effect as ut tu fabulam agas volo or thus quod doth usually signifie simply a thing done or to be done ut the cause why it is done or to be

See Despaut: de usu ut in Syntax. et pa: 31: Synt.

noat that after a verb of perfect you are to use quod that after a verb of action you are to use ut that

accipe quod sit profectus Londinum. 2° profectus est Londinum ut sua negotia expedirit

But in things not apt to have life as in things without life the Relative shall be (as is the adjective) put in the Neuter gender. Virtuti et religioni incumbamus quæ sunt hominibus apprime necessaria.

in these 2 verses bona the adjective and quæ the Relative are both Neuters plurall though arma and Calones the first nouns be both Masculine

yet may the adjective this part of the rule concerning the adjective doth properly belong to the second concord viz: betwixt the substantive and y adiective.

no nominative case between the relative and the verb) then the Relative viz the pronoune adjective quis, if the immediate nominative case to the verb by the first concord and then regard is to be had what person it is by examining it by the sub tantive as if it were a noun substantive.

commeth a nominative case betweene the Relative viz: qui and the verb) soe that it is not the immediate nominative case to the verb then the Relative shall be such case as the verb or some other word in the sentence (if) the verb or some other word in the sentence will have after it (if) the Relative shall be such case as the verb or some other word in the sentence doth governe by the rules of government following. as any noun substantive should bee being governed of the same verb.

so likewise doth the Relative sometimes quæ the rule to the substantive wherewith it is joyned as quas copulas colligimus refundimus: what tythes wee gather togethor wee scatter againe.

mus quales] these are called Relatives of accident because they have relation to no accident as to some quality or quantity See Despaut syntax pa: 6:

who, whether of the two, what manner of, how great, how many &c. Horace: 19: b: 20: 1:

ace is me what manner of one was her? such an one as I never saw.

follow the rule of the Relative] (if) it being set before the verbes other words wheresoe they are governed: whereas substantives and other parts of speech follow the words whereof they are governed.

sometimes a substantive standes before the word whereof it is gover: by, of which see further pag: 35: a:

The Relative is not always governed of the verb which the Relative is governed of whatsoeuer the nouns substantive may be gover: ned of as sometimes of the infinitive mood comming after a verb: sometimes of a participle sometimes of a Gerund as followeth in these rules.

you may finde out and know of what word the Relative is governed by putting in stead of the Relative the same case hic, hæc, hoc. and see construing the sentence. for then the word which is put for the Relative, will in construing

follow

follow the word which the Relative is governd of as other
parts of speech doe as for example in this sentence Qua
nunc non est narrandi locus put hac instead of qua
and then it will follow thus in construing Nunc non est
locus narrandi hac soe qua is governed of narrandi

indifferently accord with either of them] (12) either with
former or the latter as will best serue to expresse the matter
in hand; yea though the substantiues be of diuers numbers
by the rule Relatiuum inter duos substantiua ambiguum yet
may weigh to whether the Relative may best accord. as
Vrbs erat toto natorum cultus in orbe quem diuers Chaos
Animal hoc prouidum et sagax quem vocamus hominem.

there be nine generall rules belonging to this chapter which are noted
with figures.

two substantiues or if the former be an adjective put substantiue
as hoc id multum quantum, plus dimidium minus soe Pa
pauperis hi syntax pag: 10: or if the first substantiue be a pronoune
the latter] commonly following or to be resolued by of primitiue pro
in the place of a substantiue soe Vossius his syntax pag: 16:
so that not only noune substantiues but litle litle wife, noune adiectiues
pronounes being put in the neuter gender substantiuely be gouerned
a genitiue case.

the latter] commonly following or to be resolued by of
both in one case] though they differ in gender as Mons Etna: Roma
caput mundi: they may differ in number also though not in case
as: urbs Athenæ. Romani gens valida soe Vossi Synt: pag:

soe more of these rules in Lillies Latin Syntax.
sometimes the genitiue is turned into a dative as pater vbi &c. omnibus
into an adjective possessiue as: for patris domus read a paterna domus.
substantiues compounded with con shewing a dative case] as contubernales cons
militio consortes &c may seeme more fitly to be referred to this rule
in the latter syntax est. ubi the dative etiam ubi is dativum verbis
them to Adjectiua quibus comodum &c soe the latin syntax

Thou shalt perceive what a fellow I am. Albeit in this manner of speaking, Qui is an Indefinite, and not a Relatiue.

Sometime of a Noune Partitiue or Distributiue; as, Quarum rerum utram minus velim, non facilè possum existimare, *Of the which two things, whether I would with lesse will have, I cannot easily esteeme.*

Sometime it is put in the Genitiue case, by reason of a Substantiue comming next after him; as, Ego illum non novi, cuius causâ hoc incipis, *I knew him not, for whose cause thou begineſt this matter.*

Sometime it is otherwise gouerned of a Noune Substantiue; as, Omnia tibi dabuntur, quibus opus habes, *All things shall be given thee that thou hast neede of.*

Sometime of an Adverbe; as, cui utrùm obviam procedam, nondum statui, *Whom whether I will go to meete with, I have not yet determined.*

Sometime it is put in the Ablatiue case with this signe *than*; and is gouerned of the Comparatiue degree comming after him; as, Vtere virtute, quâ nihil est melius, *Use vertue, than the which nothing is better.*

Sometime it is not gouerned at all, but is put in the Ablatiue case absolute; as, Quantus erat Julius Cæsar, quo imperatore, Romani primùm Britanniam ingressi sunt? *How worthy a man was Julius Cæsar, under whose conduct the Romans first entred into Britaine?*

Also when it signifieth an instrument, wherewith a thing is to be done, it is put in the Ablatiue case; as, Ferrum habuit, quo se occiderit, *He had a knife wherewith he would have slaine himselfe.*

When a Relatiue commeth betweene two Substantiues of diuers genders, it may indifferently agree to both either of them; as, Avis, quæ passer appellatur: or Avis, qui passer appellatur, *The bird which is called a Sparrow.* Yea, though the Substantiues be of diuers numbers also; as, Est ne ea Lutetia, quam nos Parisios dicimus? *Is not that called* Lutetia, *that we doe call Paris?* Or else, Est ne ea Lutetia quos nos Parisios dicimus?

Constructions of Nounes Substantives.

1 WHen two Substantiues come together, betokening divers things, the latter shall be the Genitiue case; as, Facundia Ciceronis, *The eloquence of Cicero.* Opus Virgilii, *The worke of Virgil.* Amator studiorum, *A lover of studies.* Dogma Platonis, *The opinion of Plato.* But if they belong both to one thing, they shall be put both in one case; as, Pater meus vir, amat me puerum, *My father being a man, loveth me a childe.*

2 When the English of this word Res, is put with an Adiectiue, ye may put away Res, and put the Adiectiue into the Neuter Gender, like a Substantiue, as, Multa me impedierunt, *Many things have letted me.* And being so put, it may be a Substantiue to the Adiectiue; as, Pauca his similia, *A few things like unto these.* Non nulla hujusmodi, *Many things of like sort.*

3 An Adiectiue in the Neuter Gender, put alone without a Substantiue, standeth for a Substantiue, and may haue a Genitiue case after him as if it were a Substantiue,

ſtantiue; as, Multum lucri, *Much gaine.* Quantum negotii? *How much buſineſſe?* Id operis, *That worke.*

Words importing inducment of any quality or property, to the praiſe or diſpraiſe of a thing, comming after a Noune Subſtantiue or a Verbe Subſtantiue, may be put in the Ablatiue caſe, or in the Genitiue: as, Puer bonâ indole: or, Puer bonæ indolis, *A child of a good towardneſſe.* Puer boni ingenii, or, Puer bono ingenio, *A childe of a good wit.*

Opus and uſus, when they be Latine for *need*, require an Ablatiue caſe: as, Opus eſt mihi tuo judicio, *I have need of thy judgement.* Viginti minis uſus eſt filio, *My ſonne hath need of twenty pounds.*

Conſtructions of Adjectives.

The Genitive Caſe.

ADiectiues that ſignifie deſire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance or forgetting, and ſuch like, require a Genitiue caſe: as, Cupidus auri, *Coueitous of money.* Peritus belli, *Expert of warfare.* Ignarus omnium, *Ignorant of all things.* Fidens animi, *Bold of heart.* Dubius mentis, *Doubtfull of mind.* Memor præteriti, *Mindfull of that is paſt.* Reus furti, *Accuſed of theft.*

Nounes Partitiues, and certaine Interrogatiues, with certain Nounes of Number, require a Genitiue caſe: as, Aliquis, uter, neuter, nemo, nullus, ſolus, unus, medius, quiſque, quiſquis, quicunque, quidam, quis for aliquis, or quis an Interrogatiue: as, Vnus, duo, tres: Primus, ſecundus, tertius, &c. as Aliquis noſtrûm: Primus omnium.

When a queſtion is asked, the anſwer in Latine muſt be made by the ſame caſe of a Noune, Pronoune, or Participle, and by the ſame tenſe of a Verbe that the queſtion is asked by: as, Cujus eſt fundus? Vicini. Quid agitur in ludo literario? Studetur. Except a queſtion be asked by Cujus, cuja, cujum: as Cuja eſt Sententia? Ciceronis. Or, by a word that may goue ne diuers caſes: as, Quanti emiſti librum? Parvo. Or except I muſt anſwer by one of theſe Poſſeſſiues: Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter: as, Cujus eſt domus? Non veſtra, ſed noſtra.

Nounes of the Comparatiue and the Superlatiue degrée, being put Partitiuely, that is to ſay, hauing after them this Engliſh, *of* or *among*, require a Genitiue caſe: as, Aurium, mollior eſt ſiniſtra, *Of the eares, the left is the ſofter.* Cicero Oratorum eloquentiſſimus, *Cicero the moſt eloquent of Orators.*

Nounes of the Comparatiue degrée, hauing *than* or *by* after them, doe cauſe the word following to be the Ablatiue caſe, as, Frigidior glacie, *More cold than ice.* Doctior multo, *Better learned by a great deale.* Vno pede altior, *Higher by a foote.*

The Dative Caſe.

ADiectiues that betoken profit or diſprofit, likeneſſe, unlikeneſſe, pleaſure, ſubmitting, or belonging to any thing, require a Datiue caſe. as, Labor eſt utilis corpori, *Labour is profitable to the body.* Æqualis Hectori, *Equall to Hector.* Idoneus bello, *Fit for war.* Jucundus omnibus, *Pleaſant to all perſons.* Parenti ſupplex, *Suppliant to his father.* Mihi proprium, *Proper to me.* Like-

proprietas hoc loco diritur, accidens quod alicui inest quemadmodum al-
property] Bpo. parisi. Disp. synt: 11:
or a verb substantive] as ofto bone animo. for the genitive cases se n of
genitive rule after the verb in. Sunt genitivum postulat tres.
in quibus exemplis genitivus quidem ex [superiorum] regulam [antecedentium] comitet ablati-
tivus autem per regulam de ablativo partis modi aut simili circum- Howes 21: b:
stantia, nisi malis in ablativo intelligi [ablato] sed hinc addita quod
interdum aliam exprimitur: vid Voss. synt: pag: 17: et Disp. synt: p: 11:
Verbalia in so antiqui regunt casum unde demanded but quia hoc tam rivale
est non: pro quo casu habet rem per vid: Voss synt: p: 19.

See Howes fol: 36: b:

there be five generall rules belonging to this chapter of the geni-
tive case after the construed. noted with figures
and such like] which signifie some affection of the minde as care fear,
dignity and the like vid Voss. synt: p: 24: so verbas in ax: as audax ingenij

nouns of number] (2) such as in the singular number is not taken for one single
thing but signifies a multitude as plebs, populus, turba: Disp: synt: p: 14:
nouns partitives] partitiva dicuntur quæ vel partem quamvis notant ut quisq;
vel uterq; ex toto ut aliquis de partibus autem vid Voss: synt: p: 19: et
Disput: synt: pag: 13: nouns partitives] whether nouns or pronounes.
somebody; whether of the two; neither of the two, nobody; none alone;
one, the middle; every man; whosoever, a certaine man; somebody, whos
ons, two, three, the first, the second, the third; some of us; the first of all.
Require a genitive case] this genitive is the genitive plurall or equall vid Voss.
thereto wherof the nouns partitives have their genitive expres- synt: p: 19:
sed or implied as quorum alter: quisquam nominum: aliquis familiæ.
these partitives may governe other cases either when other tenses
whose ground is it? my neighbours. what doo they in the schools? they study
whose sentence is it? the sentence of Cicero: for how much hast thou
bought the books? for a little.
mine, thine, his, our, your,: whose house is it? not yours, but ours.
possessives] so called because they betoken possession
being put partitively] (2) like nouns partitives of which see the rules
upon the seven rule of this chapter.
require a genitive case] vi ejusdem generis vel naturæ. a genitive
(2) a genitive plurall or else a genitive singular. ofa noune
collective (2) a noune of number. magnus soranus: optimus plebis.
Disput: synt: p: 14:
having] then or by] see Voss. syntax. pag: 25: et Howes
32: a:
+ adjectives that signify favour, help or their contraryes
may be added to this rule.

see more of this chapter in the latine syntax likewise
in Voss syntax pag: 21: et pag: 23: Disput synt: a: p: 16: adjs
some adjectives signifying likenes etc will have a genitive as
par hujus etc. so communis alienus ex some diverse cases, alienus in Voss syntax
Natus commodus meritus ex have usually a dative and some- pag: 29:
times an ablative with a preposition as natus gloria: natus a glo- Voss: synt
riosus. Howes: 23: 24: (viam pag: 27.

An appendix to the first concord

A Relative may be the nominative case to the verb but that is by reason of the substantive or Antecedent understood with or in whose place it is put

The adjective also may be the nominative case to the verb, but then it is rendred an adjective of the neuter gender, put alone without a substantive standing for a substantive.

Q: what number and person must the verb be when a whole sentence or a piece of a sentence is the nominative case to the verb?

A: if the verb be referred or have respect but to one thing it shall be the singular number and third person. as Luculo surgere salubre mihi est. *

Q: what if it be a noune of multitude of the singular number (2) a noun signifying more then one (notwithstanding) plurality

A: It may sometimes have a verb of the plural number by the rule Nomen Multitudinis Singulare &c. See Lillie upon the first Concord.

1 note Six things therefore may be the Nominative case to a verb

1° A relative word which is either a substantive or a Relative or an adjective standing for a substantive.

2° A whole Reason or a sentence

3° A clause or peice of a sentence.

4° An infinitive mood

5° An Adverb with a genitive case

6° Any one word or more put for them selves, or whatsoever is put in stead of the nominative case.

If the verb be of the infinitive mood it must have an accusative case before it in stead of a Nominative See Lillies first Concord.

An appendix to the second concord

Besides that exception against the second concord (viz: between the substantive and the adjective) there may be a more added viz.

exc 2 When an Adjective comes between 2 substantives of diuers genders it may indifferently accord with either of them. Nunquam aequè ac modo pauperiem mihi visum est onus at miserum et grave visum est pauperiem onus.

2 note: exc 3 All those things which may be the nominative case to the verb may be likewise the substantive to the adjective and the Antecedent to the Relative. of which see the appendix to the first Concord.

* but if many things be mingled that shall the verb be of the plural number as hic multum dormis et frigus tempus consumis ac fortuna (ventum impleat) dubius et multum dormiens (ridet) coelebs.

Qu. what case gender and number shall the adjective be when any of those are his substantive?

An. such as that which standeth for his substantive is accounted to be. If the adjective have respect but to one thing alone, (as to one sentence, or one word of a sentence) it must be the neuter gender and singular number but if it have respect to more things then one it must be the neuter gender or plurall number. See more of this in the figures Syllepsis, Zeugma and Synthesis in figurative construction. vid Despaut syn. p. 4

An appendix to the third concord

Noat that all the same things may be the antecedent to the Relative which may be the nominative case to the verb or ye substantive to the adjective. Noat 3

Observe that the proper antecedent is not allwayes expresst for sometimes a Relative, as likewise sometimes a noun adjoyn. have for their antecedent or substantive some pronoun reciprocal included in the pronoun possessive: & hence by that rule in the latin syntax Reciprocando Relativus &c as Laudamus fortunas meas qui filiam habemus tali in omnibus virtutum: where qui hath for its antecedent the reciprocal ego included in meas in which mei is understood see the examples in the construction of a pronoun in the latin syntax viz: hae possessivae meus tuus suus &c

Sometimes a substantive as well as a Relative stands before the word whereof it is governd viz: when a word is joyned with it which goeth before by nature as a Whole and Aforesaid time or Undistinct as Quem licuit regis: libuit ecce regis whereof it is governd viz: as the Relative quem doth, because of the Relative which goeth before it see Despauterius his syntax pag 6 in this rule Reciprocando Relativa praecedens subdit, eodem ... hic case quae verbo dantur eidem. ... (vel antecedens subdit vel subjungit.

nouns adiectiua ex m bilis / verbalia m bilis [2] adiectiua that are deriued from verbs. vid Dess. synt. 18: Lillie in capite de nomine adiectiuo.
participials in dus / participialia extenter participia iam facta nomina a missione temporis at a participijs bifariam differunt vid Dess. sy. 12 quomodo differant participialia nomina a participijs in dus vide Dess synt. pag. 19:

The measure of this rule see the latin syntax in capite de adiectiuo cum substantiuum. and Dessaul: syntax: pag 19: Voss: synt. 20
nomina mensurarum sint digitus cubitus ulna pes, passus stadium miliare similia:
[illegible] governed an ablative or genitive see the latin syntax pag: 26:
propior alterius dativo jungentur vel accusativo: Voss synt: 29.

abounding with plenty. thine thighes or legges loadened with honey. voide of anger: the epistle void of something. bishoft of ground: the world full of fooles. who unlesse he be void of wit doth refuse gold offered. he that is upright of life and sure from offence, needeth not the armour or bow of Maximus. Void of all things. A body without a soule. plenty or roabry] see Vossius syntax: pag.
worthie; unworthie; moued, taken, content are worthie of honour; blind. moued with vertue. content with a few things
[ablatiue genitive] those verbes governe a genitive sometimes an accusative or an ablative with a preposition
[genitive] of divers is as after alias Metaphors have an ablative with a preposition and sometimes a dative: see the latin syntax
A substantive signifying the cause why any thing is done or the forme or meanner of a thing after adiectiues or substantiues are put in the ablative case. Eximius doctrina: praestantior corpus, ingenio natura: titulo Doctor: dei gratia rex: Voss. 23:
# of me, of thee; of him, of us, of you: part of thee. the love of me. mine, thine his, ours yours: thy art. an image
when suffered or passion is signified] and see they signifie passively. as amor mei (12) quo ego amor ab aliquo: amor tui (12) quo tu amaris ab aliquo Voss. synt: 18:
# of us, of you none of you: some of us. the elder of you. the eldest of us
when possession is signified] then the those nominatiue mihi tibi suus sui signifie actively as amor meus (12) quo tu amas aliquid. vide Dessaul: synt: pag: 24: et Voss: synt: 18: See all Lillies latin syntax.

I am, I might be, I am made, I [illegible]; I am [illegible], I am called, I am
[illegible] saluted, I am called: I am accounted, I am esteemed. I am so
sum fore fio, existo] these verbs are called substantiues either because they signifie substance or being or the manner of substantiue or for that they serue to other verbes in conjugating or resolueing see in the verbs them.
as they haue before them] when they haue a nominatiue case before them then they haue a nominatiue after them when they haue an accusative before them they haue an accusative after them. and see hauing a dative before them they haue a dative after them.

Likewise Nounes Adiectiues of the passiue signification in bilis, and Participles in dus; as Flebilis, flendus omnibus, *To be lamented of all men.* Formidabilis, formidandus hosti, *To be feared of his enemies.*

The Accusative case.

THe measure of length, breath, or thicknesse of any thing, is put after Adiectiues in the Accusatiue Case, and sometime in the Ablatiue Case; as, Turris alta centum pedes, *A tower an hundred foote high.* Arbor lata tres digitos, *A tree three fingers broad.* Liber crassus tres pollices, vel tribus pollicibus, *A booke three inches thicke.*

The Ablatiue Case.

ADiectiues signifying fulnesse, emptinesse, plenty, or wanting, require an Ablatiue Case, and sometime a Genitiue: as, Copijs abundans. Crura thymo # plena. Vacuus irâ, iræ, abira. Nulla epistola inanis re aliquâ. Ditissimus agri. Stultorum plena sunt omnia. Quis nisi mentis inops oblatum respuat augum? Integer vitæ scelerísque purus, non eget Mauri jaculis nec arcu. Expers omnium. Corpus inane animæ.

These Adiectiues Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, with such others, will haue an Ablatiue Case; as, Dignus honore. Captus oculis. Virtute præditus, Paucis contentus.

Where note, that Dignus, indignus, and contentus, may in stead of the Ablatiue Case haue an Infinitiue Mood of a Verbe: as, Dignus laudari, *Worthy to be praised.* Contentus in pace vivere, *Content to live in peace.*

Construction of a Pronoune.

THese Genitiue Cases of the Primitiues, Mei, tui, sui, nostri and vestri, be used when suffering or passion is signified: as, Pars tui. Amor mei. But when possession is signified, Meus, tuus, suus, noster and vester be used: as, Ars tua. Imago tua.

These Genitiue Cases. Nostrûm, vestrûm be used after Distributiues, Partitiues, Comparatiues and Superlatiues: as, Nemo vestrûm. Aliquis nostrûm. Major vestrûm. Maximus natu nostrûm.

Construction of a Verbe, and first with the Nominatiue Case.

SUm, forem, fio, existo, and certaine Verbs Passiues; as, Dicor, vocor, salutor, appellor, habeor, existimor, videor, with other like, will haue such Case after them as they haue before them: as, Fama est malum, *Fame is an evill thing,* Malus culturâ fit bonus, *An evill person by due ordering or gouernance is made good.* Crœsus vocatur dives, *Crœsus is called rich.* Horatius salutatur Poëta, *Horace is salued by the name of Poet.* Malo te divitem esse quàm haberi, *I had rather thou wert rich indeed than so accounted.*

Alſo Verbes that betoken bodily moving, going, reſting, or doing, which be properly called Verbs of Geſture: as, Eo, incedo, curro, ſedeo, appareo, bibo, cubo, ſtudeo, dormio, ſomnio, and ſuch other like, as they haue before them a Nominatiue Caſe of the doer or ſufferer, ſo may they haue after them a Nominatiue Caſe of a Noune or Participle, declaring the manner of circumſtance of the doing or ſuffering: as, Incedo claudus, *I goe lame.* Petrus dormit ſecurus, *Peter ſleepeth void of care.* Tu cubas ſupinus, *Thou lyeſt in bed with thy face vpward.* Somnias vigilans, *Thou dreameſt waking.* Studeto ſtans, *Study thou ſtanding.* And likewiſe in the Accuſatiue Caſe: as, Non decet quenquam miſere currentem aut mandentem, *It doth not become any man to piſſe running or eating.*

And generally, when the word that goeth before the Verbe, and the word that commeth after the Verb, belong both to one thing, that is to ſay, haue reſpect either to other, or depend either of other, they ſhall be put both in one Caſe, whether the Verbe be Tranſitiue or Intranſitiue, of what kinde ſoeuer the Verbe be: as, Loquor frequens, *I ſpeake often.* Taceo multus, *I hold my peace much.* Scribo epiſtolas riariſſimus, *I write letters very ſeldome.* Ne aſſueſcas bibere vinum jejunus, *Accuſtome not thy ſelfe to drinke wine next thy heart, or not hauing eaten ſomewhat before.*

The Genitiue Caſe.

THis Verbe Sum, when it betokeneth or importeth poſſeſſion, owing, or otherwiſe pertaining to a thing, as a token, property, duty or guiſe, it cauſeth the Noune, Pronoune or Participle following to be put in the Genitiue Caſe: as, Hæc veſtis eſt patris, *This garment is my fathers.* Inſipientis eſt dicere, Non putaram, *It is the property of a foole to ſay, I had not thought.* Extremæ eſt dementiæ diſcere dediſcenda, *It is a point of the greateſt folly in the world to learne things that one muſt afterward forget.* Orantis eſt nihil niſi cœleſtia cogitare, *It is the duty of a man that is ſaying his prayers, to haue mind of nothing but heauenly things,* Except that theſe Pronounes, Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter & veſter, ſhall in ſuch manner of ſpeaking be uſed in the Nominatiue Caſe; as, Hic codex eſt meus, *This booke is mine.* Hæc domus eſt veſtra, *This houſe is yours.* Non eſt mentiri meum, *It is not my guiſe (or propertie) to lye.* Noſtrum eſt injuriam non inferre, *It is our parts not to doe wrong.* Tuum eſt omnia juxta pati, *It is thy part (or duty) to ſuffer all things alike.*

Verbes that betoken to eſteeme or regard, require a Genitiue Caſe betokening the value; as, Parvi ducitur probitas, *Honeſty is reckoned little worth.* Maximi penditur nobilitas, *Noblenеſſe of birth is very much regarded.* Voſſ. 35. Deſp. 36.

Verbs of accuſing, condemning, warning, purging, quitting, or aſſoiling will haue a Genitiue Caſe of the crime, or of the cauſe, or of the thing that one is accuſed, condemned, or warned of, or elſe an Ablatiue Caſe with a Prepoſition, or without a Prepoſition, as, Hic furtiſe alligat, vel furto. Admonuit me erroris vel erroris. De pecuniis repetundis damnatus eſt. Voſſ. 36. Deſp. 34.

Satago,

verbs of gesture] soe called because they signifie some spe-
cial gesture of the body, as to goe, to runne &c. Spe-
cies habitus 2i. a.
ffgoe to goe, ffrunne, to sit, to appear, to drink to lie downe, to study
to sleepe to dreame

hic vestis. est patris, the former substantive is agame to be severed af
ter the verb as hic vestis est testis patris. Sic ffarnab. and 2f
gonitum igitur hic patris, requiries a nominativo intellecto quem
verbo substantivo : vost: 34:

Be vest in the nominative case] agreeing with the substantive
gome before expressed or understood because they be pronoune
adjectives.

this man accuseth himself of theft. he admonished me of my fault. hee
was condemned of extortion, or of mony unjustly taken.

I am busie or I doe with speed; I haue pitie on; I haue compassion on
< he hath ought to doe about his owne busines. haue mercy upon me o god
I remember; I forget, I call to minde. I remember: I remember the
< history. I forget the verse. I call to minde my youth. I joy at
< the losse.
miseret miserans signifieth actiuely and hath an accusatiue case
Miseret and misereor may haue a datiue case but more seldome
Memini memini ferebatur to make mention may haue an ab-
latiue case with a preposition as memini de te.

put acquisitiuely] verbum dicitur acquisitiue pro quo
aliquid arguens uel adimi significatiue: cuius casus omni verb
conuenit oft etiam absoluto Desp: 44: verbs put acquisitiue
are best known by hauing to or for after them: Hel
pag: 142:

* Sundry of these verbes haue sometimes other cases which is vsua
by reason of the chaunge of their signification as consulere ali
rei to giue counsell to any one and consulere alicui to as
counsell of any one this comonly the construction followeth
the signification. see the latin syntax.

I satisfie, I doe well, I doe all: pro before to, with, under, before
< after, for, in, amongst: to shine before one, to lye by, to forgiue
< robare to smell out, to be all, to set cattle or corne by, to obtain
< to rebound, to mingle.
will haue a datiue case] contrary to the vse of prepositions see
Hemes his syntax 56: 6:

one of the person an other of the thing] prior enim personam sig
nificat, alter commodum aut incommodum qui & comitem aliam
nullo pro ad eum accusatiue Desp: 49:
If giue thee my garment to pledge. If impute this to thee, as a vice there
< thinkest this a praise unto thee.

Satago, miſereor, miſereſco, require a Genitiue Caſe: as, Rerum ſuarum ſatagit. Miſerere mei Deus.

Reminiſcor, obliviſcor, recordor, and memini, will haue a Genitiue or an Accuſatiue Caſe: as, Reminiſcor hiſtoriæ. Obliviſcor carminis. Recordor puericiam. Obliviſcor lectionem. Memini tui, vel te, *I remember thee.* Memini de te, *I ſpeake of thee.* Egeo (or Indigeo) tui vel te, *I haue neede of thee.* Potior urbis, *I conquer the City.* Potior voto, *I obtaine my deſire.*

The Datiue Caſe.

ALl manner of Verbs put Acquiſitiuely, that is to ſay, with theſe tokens *to* or *for* after them, will haue a Datiue Caſe: as, Non omnibus dormio; *I ſleepe not to all men.* Huic habeo, non tibi, *I haue it for this man, and not for thee.*

To this rule doe alſo belong Verbes betokening to profit or diſprofit: as, Commodo, incommodo, noceo.

To Compare: as, Comparo, compono, confero.
To Giue or reſtore: as, Dono, reddo, refero.
To Promiſe or to pay: as, Promitto, polliceor, ſolvo.
To Command or ſhew: as, Impero, indico, monſtro.
To Truſt: as, Fido, confido, fidem habeo.
To Obey or to be againſt: as, Obedio, adulor, repugno.
To Threaten or to be angry with: as, Minor, indignor, iraſcor.

Alſo Sum, with his compounds, except Poſſum. Alſo Verbs compounded with Satis, benè, and male: as, Satisfacio, benefacio, malefacio. Finally, certaine Verbs compounded with theſe Prepoſitions. Præ, ad, con, ſub, ante, poſt, ob, in, and inter, will haue a Datiue Caſe: as, Præluceo, adjaceo, condono, ſubolet, anteſto, poſt habeo, objicio, inſulto, interſero.

This Verbe Sum, es, fui, may oftentimes be ſet for habeo, and then the word that ſeemeth in the Engliſh to be the Nominatiue Caſe, ſhall be put in the Datiue Caſe, and the word that ſeemeth to be the Accuſatiue Caſe, ſhall be the Nominatiue: as, Eſt mihi mater, *I haue a mother.* Non eſt mihi argentum, *I haue no money.* But if Sum be the Infinitiue Mood, this Nominatiue ſhall be turned into the Accuſatiue: as, Scio tibi non eſſe argentum, *I know thou haſt no money.*

Alſo when Sum hath after him a Nominatiue Caſe and a Datiue, the word that is the Nominatiue Caſe, may be put alſo in the Datiue; ſo that Sum may in ſuch manner of ſpeaking be conſtrued with a double Datiue Caſe: as, Sum tibi præſidio, *I am to thee a ſafegard.* Hæc res eſt mihi voluptati, *This thing is to me a pleaſure.* And not onely Sum, but alſo many other Verbs may in ſuch manner of ſpeaking haue a double Datiue Caſe: one of the perſon, and another of the thing: as, Do tibi veſtem pignori, Verto hoc tibi vitio. Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis,

The Accuſative caſe.

VErbs Tranſitives are all ſuch as have after them an Accuſative caſe of the doer or ſufferer, whether they be Active, Commune, or Deponent: as # Vſus promptos facit. Fœminæ ludificantur viros. Largitur pecuniam.

Alſo Verbs Neuters may have an Accuſative caſe of their own ſignification; # as, Endymionis ſomnum dormis. Gaudeo gaudium. Vivo vitam.

Verbs of aſking, teaching and arraying, will have two Accuſative caſes; one # of the ſufferer, and another of the thing; as, Rogo te pecuniam. Doceo te literas: Quod te jamdudum hortor. Exuo me gladium.

The Ablative caſe.

ALl Verbs require an Ablative caſe of the inſtrument, put with this ſigne *with*, before it, or of the cauſe, or of the manner of doing: as, Ferit eum gladio. Taceo metu. Summâ eloquentiâ cauſam egit.

The word of price is put after Verbs in the Ablative caſe: as, Vendidi auro. Emptus ſum argento. Except theſe Genitives, when they bee put alone without Subſtantives; Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantivis, tantidem, quantivis, quantilibet, quantucunque: as, Quanti mercatus es hunc equum? Certè pluris quàm vellem. Having that after Verbs of price, we ſhall allwayes uſe theſe Adverbs, # Carius, vilius, melius, and pejus, in ſtead of their caſualis.

Verbs of plenty or ſcarceneſſe, filling, emptying, loading or unloading, will have an Ablative caſe: as Affluis opibus. Cares virtute. Expleo te fabulis. Spoliavit me bonis omnibus. Oneras ſtomachum cibo. Levabo te hoc onere. Likewiſe, Vtor, fungor, fruor, potior, lætor, gaudeo, dignor, muto, munero, communico, afficio, proſequor, impertio, impertior.

Verbs that betoken receiving or diſtance, or taking away, will have an Ablative caſe with à, ab, è, ex, or de: as, Accepit literas à Petro. Audivi ex nuncio. Longè diſtat à nobis. Eripui te è malis. And this Ablative after Verbs of taking away, may be turned into a Dative; as, Subtraxit mihi cingulum. Eripuit illi vitam.

Verbs of comparing or exceeding may have an Ablative caſe of the word that ſignifieth the meaſure of exceeding: as, Præfero hunc multis gradibus. *I preferre this man by many degrees.* Paulo intervallo illum ſuperat, *He is beyond the other but a little ſpace.*

A Noune or a Pronoune Subſtantive, ioyned with a Participle expreſſed or underſtood, and having none other word whereof it may be governed, it ſhall be put in the Ablative caſe abſolute: as Rege veniente, hoſtes fugerunt. *The King comming, the enemies fled.* Me duce, vinces, *I being captaine, thou ſhalt overcome.*

And it may be reſolved by any of theſe words; Dum, cum, quando, ſi, quanquam, # poſtquam: as, Rege veniente, id eſt, dum veniret Rex. Me duce, id eſt, Si ego dux fuero.

Conſtructions

verbes [transitiues] transitiua quorum actio transit in rem aliam uid infra pag
whether they be [actiues] verba actiua hoc loco appellamus quæ aliq; Desp. aut Synt.
tionem significant sint in O sius in Vi desinunt loang sunt quadru
phria viz: verba actiui generis: multa neutri generis: multa deponentia pag: 52:
rumus in actiua significatione
use maketh men scompt. Women mock men. hee giveth mony
[verbes neutres] viz: which are not transitiues but raild can absolue
significatory them selues:
the sleepest the sleepe of Endymion. Ij reioyce. Ij Lucr.
of theyr owne significations (12) sua regimina et cognata significationis Voss: 45:
Desp: 52:

If aske the mony. If teache thee letters. which thing long since If ochout
thee. If put of my sword.

[comune] when they signifie actiuely.

this ablatiue rule] uid infra pag 92 b.
hee striks him with a sworde. If am slout for fear, he pleades
the cause with very great eloquence.

If sould for gold. If bought for mony. for so much for how much for
more, for less, for as much as you will, for so much as great as
may be, how great soeuer. for how much didest thou by thy house?
truly for more then If would.

Beanes, of lower price, better, worse.
alone without substantiues] but if they be put with substantiues they
gouerne an ablatiue case as quanto meliores prædia: Voss. 50.
thou abundest with riches. Thou wantest vertue. If fill thee with fables.
hee poysed most of all my goods. Thou loadest thy stomach with meat.
If doe a duty, If inioy, If vse, If obtaine, If reioyce, If am glad, If vouchsafe, If
change, If reward, If impart, If moue affection, If follow after, If bestow,
to bestow &c.

hee receiued letters from Peter; he heard by the messinger. It is farre
distant from vs. If deliuered thee from the euil
he tooke my girdle from me. hee tooke from him his life.
[verbes of plenty] so scatco, scatire, nitor fraudo, abdico, as;
mulo; orbo, viduo, augeo, fastidio, dono, interdico, dico, as; opulento,
s;
itor fungor fruor, potior, lator, gaudeo, dignor, muto munio
omitto affatim prosequor, impertio impertior, melior nitor
postor, egeo, inops, nitor, glorior supersedeo. See Ruæus.

he ablatiue rule absolute] (13) without other gouernment
he king coming, in whilst the king came. If being captaine (13) if If
s captaine

A verb passive will haue after it gen[d] passiue substantiue[s] fun-
triplicia, viz: verba passiui generis, verba neutra passiua, ver-
ba communia in passiua significatione Despo. Voss: to:

Virgil is read of me: let a good name be chosen of thee.
If doe read Virgil: chuse or seek thee a good name.
of the dou[n]ll of the reason which is meant to doe any thing.
will haue such tales as gen[d] intelligenda est hec regula de
gerundijs et supinis actiue accepta nunc enim passiue capiuntur, non
non regunt dativum verborum passiua significationis
leasure to write letters. to giue the rounsall to heare the poets

desire, cause time, fauour leasure: occasion lust, hope opportunity will
c a name, reason gesture, labour, power, libertie, custome, counsell
c feare, a rule, loue, lust, a place.
X The infinitive mood may sometimes be put instead of a gerund Brinsley

desirous to goe to see. sure to goe, skilfull in shooting. cunning in dauc

Cæsar got glory by giuing, by helping by pardoning. they con-
c sume this whole day in trimming.

the discourages from drinking. from louing. he thinketh
c not ouing. The meanes of writing well, ioyned with speaking

to take the enimies. to redeeme the captiues. in steppe whole.
c before condemning.
Gerundes may be turned into adiectiues gerundiues the gerund
m di into the genitiue take the gerund in do into the
ablatiue the gerund in dum into the accusatiue.

Active significations the supines rarum at nuptum signifieth
passiuely as do vanum do filiam nuptum. I giue my daugh-
ter to be married: so in all neutre passiues and with the in-
finitiue mood iaj. The poets vse to put the infinitiue mood for the fu-
supine sar the latin syntax m[ay] rule positiue dicunt se
I goe to ly downe: yee my frendes being admitted to behold
your daughters.

Constructions of Passives.

A Verbe Passiue will haue after him an Ablatiue Case with a Preposition, a or sometimes a Datiue of the doer: as, Virgilius legitur a me. Tibi fama petatur. And the same Ablatiue or Datiue shall be the Nominatiue Case to the Verb, if it be made by the Actiue, as, Ego lego Virgilium. Petas tu famam.

Verbes passiues may sometimes haue Gerunds.

Gerunds and Supines will haue such Cases as the Verbes that they come of: as, Otium scribendi literas. Ad consulendum tibi. Auditum Poëtas.

*WHen the English of the Infinitiue Mood commeth after any of these Nounes Substantiues, Studium, causa, tempus, gratia, otium, occasio, libido, spes, opportunitas, voluntas, modus, ratio, gestus, facieras, potestas, licentia, consuetudo, consilium, vis, norma, amor, cupido, locus, and other like, if the Verbe should be of the Actiue voyce, it shall be made by the Gerund in di; and the same Gerund in di is used also after certaine Adiectiues: as, Cupidus vitendi. Cerus eundi, Peritus jaculandi Gnarus bellandi.

WHen ye haue the English of the Participle of the Present tense, with this signe *of* or *with*, comming after a Noune Adiectiue, it shall, in Latine making, be put in the Gerund in do; as, Defessus sum ambulando, *I am weary of walking.*

Also the English of the Participle of the Present Tense, comming without a Substantiue, with this signe *in* or *by*, before him, shall in Latine making be put in the Gerund in do: as, Cæsar dando, sublevando, ignoscendo, gloriam adeptus est. In apparando totum hunc consumunt diem. And the same Gerund in do is used either without a Preposition, or with one of these Prepositions, a, ab, de, e, ex, cum, in: as, Deterrent à bibendo. Ab amando. Cogitat de edendo. Ratio bene scribendi cum loquendo conjuncta est.

THe English of the Infinitiue Mood comming after a reason, and shewing the cause of a reason, may be put in the Gerund in dum: as, Dies mihi ut satis sit ad agendum, vereor, *I feare that a whole day will not be enough for me to doe my businesse.*

The Gerund in dum is used after one of these Prepositions, ad, ob, propter, inter, ante: as, Ad capiendum hostes: Ob *vel* propter redimendum captivos, Inter cœnandum. Ante dam andum.

And when ye haue this English *must* or *ought* in a reason, where it seemeth to be made by this Verbe oportet it may be put in the Gerund in dum, with this Verbe est, set Impersonally: and then the word that seemeth in the English to be the Nominatiue Case, shall be put in the Datiue: as, Abeundum est mihi, *I must goe hence.*

Supines.

THe first Supine hath his Actiue signification, and is put after Verbes and Participles that betoken mouing to a place; as, Eo cubitum. Spectatum admissi, risum teneatis amici.

The latter Supine hath his Passiue signification, and is put after Nounes Adiectiues: as, Dignus, indignus, turpis, fœdus proclivis, facilis, odiosus, mirabilis, optimus, And such like. And the Supine may also be turned into the Infinitiue Mood Passiue, as it may be indifferently said in Latine: Facile factu, or Facile fieri, *Easie to be done.* Turpe dictu, or, Turpe dici, *Vnhoneſt to be spoken.* Desp: 76: voss: 71:

The Time.

NOunes that betoken part of Time, be commonly put in the Ablatiue Case: as, Nocte vigilas, Luci dormis. But Nounes that betoken continuall terme of Time, without ceasing or intermission, be commonly used in the Accusatiue Case: as, Sexaginta annos natus. Hyemem totam stertis. voss. 54: 55 Desp: 56 Howel 34 (35)

Space of Place.

NOunes that betoken Space betweene place and place, be commonly put in the Accusatiue Case: as, Pedem hinc ne discesseris, *Goe thou not a foote from this place.* voss: 55: 56: Desp: 56: Howel: 34: a: 6:

A Place.

NOunes Appellatiues, or names of great places, be put with a Preposition, if they follow a Verbe that signifieth in a place, to a place, from a place, or by a place: as, Vivo in Anglia. Veni per Galliam in Italiam. Proficiscor ex urbe. voss: 40: Desp: 42:

In a place or at a place, if the place be a proper name, and of the first or second Declension, and the singular number, it shall be put in the Genitiue Case: as, Vixit Londini. Studuit Oxoniæ. voss: Synt: 36 38 Howel: 22 a:

And these Nounes, Humi, domi, militiæ, belli, be likewise used: as, Procumbit humi bos. Militiæ enutritus est. Domi bellique otiosi fuvitis. voss: 39: 40: Howel: 22 But if the place be of the third Declension, or the plurall number, it shall be put in the Datiue or in the Ablatiue Case: as, Militavit Carthagini, or Carthagine. Athenis natus est. Likewise we say, Ruri, or Rure educatus est. voss: 39:

To a place, if the place be a proper name, it shall be put in the Accusatiue Case, without a Preposition: as, Eo Romam. Likewise, Confero me domum. Recipio me rus. Desp: 41: Howel: 23: a: b.

From a place, or by a place, if the place be a proper name, it shall be put in the Ablatiue case without a Preposition: as, Discessit Londino. Profectus est Londino (vel per Londinum) Cantabrigiam. Domus and Rus be likewise used: as, Abiit domo. Rure reversus est. Desp: 42: Howel: 31: 6:

Impersonals.

voss: synt: pag: 63:

A Verb Impersonall hath no Nominatiue Case before him, and this word *it* or *there*, is commonly his signe: as, Decet, *it becommeth*, Oportet aliquem esse, *There must be some body.* But if it hath neither of these words be-

fore

worthie, unworthie, dishonest, filthy, mischiefe, ofspring, odious, marvelous, boast.

nownes that betoken part of time answering to this question When, do commonly put in the ablative case.
time. see peculiar kindes of speech conteining time in the latin rule. Primus etiam in pueris diebus.
thou walkest in the night. thou sleepest in the day.
threescore yeares old. thou snortest all winter long.

commonly put in the accusative case. sometimes in the ablative. see the latin syntax about. Bidui (vel) Spatium vel spacio biduj:

names of great places (vt) names of countries
with a preposition (is) most commonly yet sometimes without
I live in England. I came by France into Italie. I goe from the citie.
if the place be a proper name not of a great place as in the former rule, but of a lesse place as of a citty or towne.
he lived at London. he studied at Oxford.
of the ground, of the house of warrefare, of warre. The foe lay downe upon the ground. he was trained up in warrefare. you live idle at home and in warre.
humi domi (vt) Terra et toga utentur aliquando ut humi domi
he warred at Carthage. he was borne at Athens.
he was brought up in the country.
Likewise were these nouns rus (vel) not use the word rus as a prop name of a citie (is) in the same case.
I goe to Rome. I goe home. I goe into the country.

he departed from London. he went by London to Cambridge.
he went from home. he returned from the country.
Domus and rus be likewise used (is) in the same case as the proper names are used. vide 4to.

it or there is commonly his signe viz: by which he is known to be a verb impersonall.

* no adjectives are joyned with humi domi quæ but mea tua sua nostra vestra aliena. yet Tully hath hujus domi mea tuus ejus domi educatus. if any other adjectives be joyned unto them they must be put in the ablative case.

such case as the verb impersonall will have after them / and therefore that some impersonals have a genitive some a dative some an accusative some both an accusative and a genitive after them as you may see in the rules

interest quæ in re alterius to his case

Thereof and refert have other which sometimes interest ad bonum, parum differunt refert sed strictly:

refert quæ for

it becometh it shilleth you it becometh all men to doe well.
it behooveth thee to know thy selfe.

& interest & signifying to behooue or concerne as duly, or availe

* see more of these impersonals in the Latin syntax.

it liketh, it is lawfull, it is open, it is cleare, it is manifest, it pleaseth, it is expedient, it profiteth, it suffiseth, there is leasure, it falls out, it is meet, it chanceth.

it delighteth, it becometh, it delighteth, it behooveth: nec vrgent nos sickes. I am weary of the City. I am ashamed of my negligence. I pitie thee. I pitie them.

Deest quæst cum compositis vid Lill syntax Deest verbis as a genitive because read Jay Mestri opus

neutral tædet miseret miseresert pudet pigeat piget Lilliet Synt. Latet fallit fugit may thus have an accusative case as me latet Meorum vitiorum me miseret.

it is well done of the prince to many they fought with great force being formed of neuters this is besides the case of y Doctr

So all verbes passives have the same case of the things with the actives. but impersonals of the active voice not governe an accusative case for wee say not amabor nec legitur

thee is put into the fire, they were of the active voice (ie common per Deess: 5

that shall enjoy his friendes. Counselling thee

genitive cum nominative a tergo conveniunt participia: to be beloued of all cases vrgent voss: 72

* participles of verbes passives as of the preter tense and future

* in dus have usually a dative case.

diligendus ab omnibus vel omnibus sine præpositione: non autem dilectus diligendus omnes quia participium hic non regerit casum verbi ejusdem significationis Despa: 75:

to be changed into nounes] quod cum sit mutatus significatio quia tempus amittunt. ut fugitans lilium qui jam fugit fugitans lilium qui fugere solet: patiens iniuriam qui jam patitur: patiens inedia qui pati adsuevit. nec mirum quod gerunt sith cases gen: yet participles of verbs substantives and verbs of calling and hight have commonly a nominative case after them though they had a vocative before them vid Despa: 75

voss: 73: Despa: 12:

flowing fruits crystallyll at the wall. Most desirous of thee abounding with milke.

Despaut: Synt. 12.

when they be changed into nounes] then are they call participials or participial verbes. Participialia autem dicuntur participia jam facta nomina amittentia tempora, ut amans vini qui ex consuetudine vinum appetit. participia autem significant cum tempore ut amans vini qui

bearing a deadly hatred, hating, weary. Jam vinum amans

requires a genitive case] viz: instead of the case of y verb.

voss: 72: the active signification] though they have the forme of passives

foze him, then the woꝛd that ſeemeth to be the Nominatiue Caſe ſhall be ſuch Caſe as the Verbe Imperſonall will haue after him: as, Me oportet, *I muſt*. Tibilicet, *Thou mayeſt*.

Intereſt, refert, and eſt foꝛ intereſt, require a Genitiue Caſe of all caſuall woꝛds, except Mea, tua ſua, noſtra, veſtra, and cujâ, the Ablatiue Caſes of the Pꝛonoumes poſſeſſiues: as, Intereſt omnium rectè agere. Tua refert teipſum noſſe.

Certaine Imperſonals require a Datiue Caſe: as, Libet, licet, patet, liquet, conſtat, placet, expedit, proceſſit, ſufficit, vacat, accidit, conuenit, contingit, and other like. Some will haue an Acuſatiue Caſe onely: as, Delectat, decet, juvat, oportet. Some beſide the Acuſatiue Caſe will haue alſo a Genitiue: as, Noſtri noſmet pœnitet. Me civitatis tædet. Pudet me negligentiæ. Miſeret me tui. Me illorum miſereſcit.

Verbs Impꝛſonalls of the Paſſiue voyce, being foꝛmed of Neuters, doe gouerne ſuch caſes as the Verbes Neuters with they come of: as, Parcatur ſumptui, *Let coſt be ſpared*. Becauſe we ſay: Parcimus pecuniæ, *Let us ſpare coſt*.

A Verbe Impꝛſonall of the Paſſiue voyce, hath like caſe as other Verbs Paſſiues haue: as, Benefit multis à Principe. Yet many times the caſe is not expꝛeſſed, but underſtood: as, Maximâ vi certatur, *ſabandi*, ab illis

When a deed is ſignified to be done of many, the Verbe being a Verbe Neuter, we may well change the Verbe Neuter into the Impꝛſonall in tur: as, in ignem poſita eſt, fletur.

A Participle.

Participles gouerne ſuch caſes as the Verbe that they come of: as Fruiturus amicis. Conſulens tibi. Diligendus ab omnibus.

Here note, that Participles may foure manner of wayes be changed into Nounes.

The firſt is, when the voyce of a Participle is conſtrued with another caſe than the Verbe that it commeth of: as, Appetens vini, *Greedy of wine*.

The ſecond, when it is compounded with a Pꝛepoſition which the Verbe that it commeth of cannot be compounded withall: as Indoctus, innocens.

The third when it foꝛmeth all the degrees of compariſon: as, Amans, amantior, amantiſſimus. Doctus, doctior, doctiſſimus.

The fourth, when it hath no reſpect noꝛ expꝛeſſe difference of time: as Homo laudatus, *A man laudable*. Puer amandus, i. amari dignus, *A childe worthy to be loved*. And all theſe are pꝛoperly called Nounes Participials.

Participles, when they be changed into Nouns, require a Genitiue caſe: as, Fugitans litium. Indoctus pilæ. Cupientiſſimus tui. Lactis abundans.

Theſe participiall voyces, Peroſus exoſus, pertæſus, haue alwayes the Actiue ſignification, when they doe gouern an Acculatiue Caſe: as Exoſus ſævitiam, *Hating cruelty*. Vitam pertæſus, *Weary of life*.

F ſ not alwayes for ſemi.

The Adverbe.

ADverbs of quantitie, time, and place, require a Genitiue Case: as Multum lucri. Tunc temporis. Vbique gentium.

Certaine Adverbs will haue a Datiue Case, like as the Nounes that they come of: as, Venit obviam illi. Carit similiter huic.

These Datiues be used Aduerbially, Tempori, luci vesperi: as, Tempori surgendum. Vesperi cubandum. Luci laborandum.

Certaine Adverbs will haue an Accusatiue Case of the Prepositiõ that they come of: as, Propiùs urbem. Proximè castra.

Where note that the Prepositions, when they be set without a Case, or else doe leese the degrees of comparison, be changed into Adverbs.

The Conjunction.

COniunctions Copulatiues and Disiunctiues, and these foure, Quàm, nisi, præterquam, an, couple like Cases: as Xenophon & Plato fuere æquales. And sometime they be put betwéene diuers Cases: as, Studui Romæ, & Athenis. Est liber meus & fratris. Emi fundum centum nummis, & pluris.

Coniunctions Copulatiues and Disiunctiues, most commonly ioyne like Moods and Tenses together: as, Petrus & Johannes precabantur & docebant. And sometime divers Tenses: as, Et habetur, & referetur tibi à me gratia.

The Preposition.

SOmetime this Preposition In is not expressed, but understood, and the casuall word neuertheless put in the Ablatiue Case: as, Habeo te loco parentis, id est, in loco.

A Verbe compound sometime requireth the Case of the Preposition that it is compounded withall: as, Exeo domo. Prætereo te insalutatum. Adeo templum.

The Interjection.

CErtaine Interiections require a Nominatiue case: as, O festus dies hominis. Certaine a Datiue: as, Hei mihi. Certaine an Accusatiue: as, Hen stirpem inuisam. Certaine a Vocatiue: as, Proh sancte Iupiter. And the same Proh will also haue an Accusatiue: as, Proh Deum atque hominum fidem.

FINIS.

Aduerbes gouerne some a nominatiue some a genitiue some
a datiue and some an accusatiue. See the Latin Syntax
Aduerbia postquamuis verbis praeuertuntur nominibus et interdum
alijs verbis. Scip. 91: Voss: Vol. 4:

much game; then or at that time. quere whereof
obuiam is deriued of obuius: similiter of similis
he came to meet him. He speaketh like an honest man.
by time, by day, in the euening. we must rise by time. we must
goe to bed in the euening. we must worke by day.
Prorius proximus propior et postremus nomina datiue sunguntur Desse
to be the cause. next the tents.
propius: a propre seruing to the ablatiue case.

Coniunctiones they are so called because they ioyne and seuer
the sentence but not the wordes. aut sutrum is coniunctione
then, except, saue that, whether. Xenophon and Plato were equall
studyed at Rome and at Athens. It is my booke and my brother. I
bought the ground for a hundred pounds of coine and more.
ergo coniunctio put for causa may haue a genitiue case. Rhius ergo
nominis. not properly.
Peter and John prayed and taught
If both doe and will thanke thee.

for the gouernment of prepositions see before in the perspection
and in the Latin Syntax.
If haue thee instead of a father.
is not expressed it is not set downe with his case.
If goe out of the house. I passe by thee without asking thee. I
goe to the Church
vnder the lesse put in the ablatiue case as well as if the
preposition were expressed or set downe. other prepositions are sometimes vnder stood as well as in

O ioyfull day of man ah me. alas the odious case. O holy
Iupiter. ah the truth of god and men

each hath a nominatiue case: Hic is found with a nominatiue and vocatiue: hinc with an accusatiue o ayaye
and ecbon: hoc and procl may sometimes haue a nominatiue case.

A verb of equitation requireth a nominatiue and accusatiue of time. Scip. 90.

42.
6

De Pronomin:

pronomes doe not properly goverene any case
heere must take notice that Mei tui, sui, the ge
nive cases of the pronoun primitive signifying of
those of mee, &c are usurpt when suffering or passion is sig
nified (12) when a person is meant to suffer sometim
or to have something done unto it but not to any
thing as amor mei the love of me not meaning
the love which I have but the love wherewith
others love mee. soe they are used signifie passiuely
Meus tuus, suus, be usurpt when doing or possession is
signified (12) when a person is meant to doe or possesse
something as ars tua thy art (12) that art which
tho hast

sui and suus are reciprocate (12) they have relation or
respect to that which went first before in the same
sentence as Petrus nimium admiratur se: se is referred
to Petrus
wee may cōmonly distinguish them from is or eius and
eius for because sui signifieth of himself suum
his owne whereas eius signifies him, eius of him (12)
not of himselfe but of some other person or thing
quisnam a me populit tam grauiter Horas? a me pro mea

See Voss: Syntax pag: 31: Posse: syntax: 24:

De verbis transitivis

verba transitiva cujuscunq; generis q^{ue} sine hum in mar
si forte id clarius reddatur: Verba activa, et deponentia
activa significationis regunt accusativum ejus in quod transi
actio verbi. ar par quoq; neutrorum ratio est cum signi
ficat actionem transeuntem ut ardebat Alexin. sunt vero
est in aliis quæ significationem habent absolutam sine
ulla sunt sine deponentia ut sunt. exisso ito, fa
mio, furgo, orior, morior. Voss: syntax: 43: See the next
page Posse: 52:

or by Enallage or Ellipsis.

See the rule twenty figurate

De ablativo post verbum

Dep: 62:

The ablative case of the instrument we may usually
os expresst by one of these prepositions pre, per, propter,
ob a con: as tango manu (12) pro manu. they may
allsoe be knowne by particles of asking as Cur, quare
quomodo cur deberent perrare boni? virtute amove
the ablative cases of the cause or manner of
doing have sometimes prepositions joyned unto them.

uili plauto &c. are often put without substantiues
and the substantiue preceo or the like vnderstood
so multo caro, pauco mensa

some substantiues of genitiue are alsoe put
genitiue case: governed of the word preceo vnderstood
or the like word as ~~of~~ contulit dorysis and valoo
may sometimes haue an accusatiue / valore denos &c.

of verbes transitiues and intransitiues

Those verbes are transitiues whose action or doing
passeth into an other thing and haue not a perfect sense of them selues as amo magistratum.
Those are intransitiues which haue an absolute
and perfect sense in theyr owne signification without
asking any question as curro fluit aegroto &c. sick
Actiues deponentes and comons signifying actiuely,
are transitiues
verbes passiues and neutres for the most part and
alsoe comons signifying passiuely. are intransitiues
the accusatiue case after the verb: see
more of these verbes in the former page Pag: 52

De participijs

Reperiuntur verba nonnulla quae tria formant participia ut dolendus a dolco et caesus a dolco. haec
autem haec pauca et fere irregularia.
multa formantur a verbis neutris: participia passiva
praeteriti temporis atq etiam futuri in dus cuiusmodi
sunt ~~exulor~~ excursus percursus erratus aratus laboratus
sed fiunt haec a verbis impersonalibus neutris, quae reperiuntur solum in tertia persona passiua voeis: Stockwood: 207:
of a verb common come foure participles / nor legimus autem

nascendis vel natuens a nascor nec morientis a mo=
rior: imo in verbis deponentibus expresse ponitur illa
non formare participia in dus nisi quando sequnt nost
re accentuationem. Sz Priscis autem conjugandi analogiam
sive similem similium similium verborum inclinandi ra=
tionem, non vero cui non æque inclinamus nascendis et
natuens a nascor atq; Oriundis et oriturus ab Orior
sed tam in verbis conjugandis quam in nominibus declinan=
dis major habenda est ratio quid ferat usus Latinæ et
puræ loquentium, quam quid poscat natura vel modus sive
declinandi sive conjugandi

A: participle of the present tense is formed of the
first imperfect tense of the indicative mood sz ab
imperfectis indicativis ~~verborum~~ impersonalium aliquando non de=
rivantur participia præsentis temporis ut erroutebat
taisebat & miserebat et similia: non legimus tandem
erroutens, taisens misereus: intelligitur ergo regula
de personalibus: quando autem impersonalia habeant
participia præsentia ut remitens decens, libens, in
talibus autem fingenda sunt imperfecta activa forma
me bam veluti remittebam, decebam, libebam. Stock=
wood 212: 213: uide etiam in notis de verbo defectivo in=
quio.

Note the participles of the present tense which come
from verbs deponents are englished 2 manner of wayes
which the like participles of other verb are not as

sequutus { hauing followed / following } loquutus { hauing spoken / speaking } Hugo.

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fac scienti uide Stalex: pag: 12:
sunt qui ex uide Hamze: pag 4: Voss: 5: 9: uide: figur: etymol:

GVILIELMI LILII ad suos Discipulos monita Pædagogica, seu CARMEN DE MORIBVS.

QVi mihi discipulus puer es, cupis atq; doceri;
Huc ades, hæc animo concipe dicta tuo.
Mane citus lectum fuge, molkm discute somnũ:
Templa petas supplex, & venerare Deum.
Attamen imprimis facies sit lota, manusque,
Sint nitidæ vestes, compta que cæsaries.
Desidiam fugiens, cùm te schola nostra vocârit,
Adsis, nulla pigræ sit tibi causa moræ.
Me præceptorem cùm videris, ore saluta,
Et condiscipulos ordine quosque tuos.
Tu quoque fac sedeas ubi te sedisse jubemus,
Inque loco, nisi sis jussus abire, mane.
Ac magis ut quisq; est doctrinæ munere clarus,
Sic magis is clarâ sede locandus erit.
Scalpellum, calami, atramentum, charta, libelli,
Sint semper studiis arma parata tuis.
Si quid dictabo, scribes, at singula rectè,
Nec macula, aut scriptis menda sit ulla tuis.
Sed tua nec lacerris dictata, aut carmina chartis
Mandes, quæ libris inseruisse decet.
Sæpè recognoscas tibi lecta, animòq; revolvas,
Si dubites, nunc hos consule, nunc alios.
Qui dubitat, qui sæpè rogat, mea dicta tenebit:
Is qui nil dubitat, nil capit inde boni.
Disce puer quæso, noli dedisscre quicquam,
Nè mens te insimulet conscia desidiæ.
Sisq; animo attentus, quid enim docuisse juvabit
Si mea non firmo pectore verba premis?
Nil tam difficile est, quod non solertia vincat,
Iuvigila, & parta est gloria militiæ.
Nam veluti flores, tellus nec semina profert,
Ni sit continuo victa labore manus:
Sic puer ingenium si non exercitet, ipsum
Tempus & amittet, spem simul ingenii.
Est etiam semper lex in sermone tenenda,
Nè nos offendat improba garrulitas.
Incumbens studio submissâ voce loquêris,
Nobis dum reddis, voce canorus eris.
Et quæcunq; mihi reddis, discantur ad unguem,
Singula & abjecto verbula redde libro.
Nec verbum quisquam dicturo suggerat ullum,
Quod puero exitium non mediocre parit.
Si quicquam rogito, sic respondere studebis,
Ut laudem dictis & mereare decus.
Non lingua celeri nimis aut laudabere tardâ,
Est virtus medium quod tenuisse juvat.
Et quoties loqueris, memor esto, loquare latinè
Et veluti scopulos barbara verba fuge.
Præterea socios, quoties te cunque rogabunt,
Instrue, & ignaros ad mea vota trahe.
Qui docet indoctos, licet indoctissimus esset,
Ipse brevi reliquis doctior esse queat.
Sed tu nec stolidos imitabere Grammaticastros,
Ingens Romani dedecus eloquii.
Quorũ tam fatuus nemo, aut tã barbarus ore est,
Quem non authorem barbara turba probet.
Grammaticas rectè si vis cognoscere leges,
Discere si cupias cultiùs ore loqui;
Adiscas veterum clarissima scripta virorum,
Et quos authores turba Latina docet.
Nunc te Virgilius, nunc ipse Terentius optat,
Nunc simul amplecti te Ciceronis opus.
Quos qui non didicit, nil præter somnia vidit,
Certat & in tenebris vivere Cimmeriis.
Sunt quos delectat (studio virtutis honestæ
Posthabito) nugis tempora conterere.
Sunt quibus est cordi, manibus, pedibúsve sodales
Aut alio quovis sollicitare modo.
Est alius, qui se dum clarum sanguine jactat,
Insulso reliquis improbat ore genus.
Te tam prava sequi nolim vestigia morum,
Ne tandem factis præmia digna feras.
Nil dabis aut vendes, nil permutabis, emésve:
Ex damno alterius commoda nulla feres.
Insuper & nummos, irritamenta malorum,
Mitte aliis; puerum nil nisi pura decent.
Clamor, rixa, joci, mendacia, furta, cachinni, loud laughs
Sint procul à vobis, Martis & arma procul. Ergs
Nil penitus dices quod turpe, aut non sit honestũ
Est vitæ ac pariter janua lingua necis.
Ingens crede nefas cuiquam maledicta referre,
Jurare aut magni numina sacra Dei.
Denique servabis res omnes, atque libellos,
Et tecum quoties isque redisque, feres.
Effuge vel causas, faciunt quæcunque nocentem.
In quibus & nobis displicuisse potes.

Cimmeriis tenebris] id est in densissima caligine viz ignorant- Symbolum
tiæ: Cimmerii verò populi fuerunt in Italia ad Averni lacum
in subterraneis domiciliis habitantes, ob id cuniculis comparatis solitis
toto in illis die dolitescebant, nocte tantũ ad latrocinia egredi.

Symbolum. Apostolorum.

Credo piâ in nostram ratione Deumq; Patremq́,
Omnia quem statuo nomine posse suo:
Qui nitidis clarum stellis fabricavit Olympum,
Stat cujus verbo qua patet omne solum.
Credo quoque in Christum, simili pietate colendum;
Vnicus est nostris Filius ille Dei.
Omnis huic patriis est subjecta potentia regni,
Qui regit arbitrio cuncta creata suo.
Pone fide majus fuerat conceptus in alvo
Virginis, afflatu numinis illesacro.
Post modo conceptum peperit purissima virgo,
Quæ Maria est certo nomine dicta suo.
Quique fuit passus sub iniquo multa Pilato,
Præside Judæi Cæsareo populi.
Affixúsque cruci miserandâ morte necatus,
More Palestina deinde sepultus humo;
Interea vindex ad Tartara cæca recessit,
Jus adimens nigris imperiúmque deis;
Tértq; ubi præbuerat mundo sua lumina Titan
Surrexit per se viribus ipse suis:
Stelligeras scandítque domos, ubi cuncta potentis
Proximus ad dextram nunc sedet usque Patris.
Inde redibet, ut & vivos, vitáque carentes
Iudicet, & toto quæ sit in orbe fides.
Ingue Dei flatum credo, spirabile numen,
Cujus agunt vitam flumine cuncta suam;
Confiteor sanctos homines, cœtúmque piorum,
In quibus est veri cultus, amórque Dei.
Quos quod habent Iesu communia dogmata Christi,
Communi dicas nomine Christicolas;
Omnia per Christum fateor peccata remitti
Omnibus his, quibus est indubitata fides;
Credo quod hæc olim rursus caro nostra resurget,
Quódque procul dubio vita perennis erit.

Precatio Dominica.

O Pater omnipotens, clarique habitator Olympi,
Laudetur merito nomen honore tuum.
Adveniat regnum. Tua fit rata ubique voluntas,
Fiat & in terris, sicut in arce poli.
Da nobis hodie panem, & nos eximè noxâ,
Vt veniam nostris hostibus usque damus.
Nec sine tentando Stygius nos opprimat error,
Fac animas nostras ut mala nulla ligent.
Amen.

Decalogus.

Non aliena tuis venerabere numina votis.
Idolum nullum facies, quod pronus adores.
Sume Deíque tui vanos nec nomen in usus.
Septima sacra coles, opera feriatus ab omni.
Semper honore tuos merito reverere parentes.
Non hominum quenquam crudeli morte necabis.
Alterius caveas lectum temerare jugalem.
Non furtum facies, digitos cohibebis ab illo.
Testis es accitus, nihil attestabere falso.
Alterius nuptam, famulam, nec rém ve cupisces.

Baptismus.

Christus ad æthereas cùm vellet scandere sedes,
Dixit discipulis talia verba suis:
Ite per extremas, O vos mea viscera, gentes,
Cunctos doctrinam ritè docete meam.
Inque Patris, Natíque, & flatus nomine sancti,
Mortales undis sponte lavare facis.
Nam qui crediderit, totúsque erit amne dilubri,
Hunc bona perpetuò vita salúsque beant.
Qui sine salvifica fuerit pietate fidéque,
Hunc bona destituent vita, salúsque simul.

Cœna Dominica.

Dominus Iesus Christus, hostibus suis
Quâ nocte Judæ proditus dolo fuit,
Capiens manu panem sacrâ, Deo Patri
Gratésque agens, fregit, suíque porrigens,
Accipite, dixit, edite, corpus hoc meum est,
Quod deditum salute pro vestra: in mei
Hoc facite memoriam, meíque funeris
Celebrate honorem. Poculum simili modo
Capiens manu, gratésque agens Deo patri,
Sociis dedit, dixítque, Bibite singuli.
Hoc est novum fœdus meum per sanguinem,
Ablutionem in criminum qui funditur.
Hoc facite quotiescunque bibitis, in mei
Memores honorem, & prædicate meam necem:

Puer orans ante cibum.

His epulis denisque tuis benedicito Christe,
Vt foveant justu corpora fessa tuo.
Nam alit infragili panis modò corpore vitam,
Sermo tuus vitæ tempora longa facit.

Alia.

ARbiter ô rerum, nostra spes unica vitæ,
Nos tibi devotum sanctifica populum.
Sanctificáque tuo concessum munere potum,
Huic mensæ impositas sanctificáque dapes.
Fac satiati hymnum pura tibi mente canamus,
Vt tua laus nostro semper in ore sonet.

Alia.

QVæ nunc sumemus membris alimenta caducis,
Hæc, Deus, imperio sint benedicta tuo.

Alia.

PRæsita divino nobis alimenta favore,
Autoris dextrâ sint benedicta Dei.

Alia.

CHriste sacrata velis hæc nostræ munera mensæ,
Numine cuncta tuo Christe sacrata velis.

Alia.

FAc tua, Christe, piis accedat gratia mensis,
Vt noscant superas pectora nostra dapes.

Puer orans post cibum.

QVòd cerere & potu pleni sumus, ipsáque quòd jam
Viscera quæsito sunt saturata cibo;
Laus tibi Christe Deus, mundi venerande redemptor
Qui mare, qui cœlos, qui Phlegetonta domas.

Alia.

QVod sumus utilibus dapibus, potúque refecti,
Laus tibi pro donis sit Deus alme tuis.

Alia.

DEbile qui corpus largito pane refecit,
Et verbo mentem recreet ille suo.

Alia.

QVi largo corpus potúque cibóque refecit,
Pascat & æterno pectora nostra cibo.

Alia.

QVas agimus grates leta Pater accipe fronte,
Qui nobis largâ das alimenta manu.

Alia.

ALme Deus nobis benedic, & redde salubres,
Quas capimus largè te tribuente dapes.
Non lauta humanam sustentant fercula vitam,
Sed quæ divini vox venit ore Patris.

FINIS.

DOctrinæ fructus (puer) hæc notat arbor amœnus,
Quos liber iste tibi (si modò discis) habet:
Nam te divinos Musarum mittit in hortos,
Artes qui sacras arbore quâq; ferunt.
Ergò, age, & ingenuas quisquis (puer) expetis artes,
Arboris hos fructus collige, carpe, cape.

Gramatica γραμματικὴ ης ἡ a γράμμα
id) litera quia gramatica docet ꝑmu
situm literatura et est scientia litera
ria. uid Accidence in the beginning of ꝑ
Accidence.

De Grammatica et eius partibus.

Grammatica est recte scribendi atq; recte nomen sortita est a primis artis initijs, quia sunt ysamuala (hoc est) littera: ut ysamualinij ad verbum literatura sonet. proprie igitur nomen Grammatices convenit orthographiæ sed per synecdochen tribuitur arti universæ. Veteres olim cum lingua latina ac Græca vernacula forent, solum docebant legendi ac scribendi scientiam. Voss: Etym: pag: 1: Despr: lib: 1: pag: 39:

Grammatica quatuor sunt partes q^uæ] Voss: etym. pag: 1: Despr: lib: 2: pag: 2:

De orthographia

Orthographia quasi ὀρθὴ γραφὴ id est recta scriptura non tamen elementorum tantumodo figuras docet, sed etiam diversam prolationem: ita ut comprehendat, ὀρθοέπειαν sive rectam pronunciationem. Per synecdochen igitur a scribendi arte nuncupatur, cum sit legendi scribendiq; scientia.

Reliquæ literæ consonantes, consonantes appellantur quia non per se sed cum vocali sonant ut B: C: d: &c:
consonans autem est vel muta m qua sonus vocalis sequitur ut bę, cę, dę, gę, ka, pę, qę, tę, item una ęf ubi vocalis antecedit nam quæcunq; cum respondet mutam esse constat.
vel semivocalis m qua sonus vocalis præcedit ut: el em en er es ix item ęz ubi vocalis sequitur Voss: etym: 3:

Bifariam syngunthur literæ] Voss: Orthogr: 158:

De syllabarum distinctione

vid Voss: in Orthographia pag 170: 171:
Dess: lib: 1: pag: 79:

De sententiarum punctis

Comma Colon periodus] punctum (12) distinctio vel est sermonis sive pronunciationis vel scripti.
vtraq; pro triplici respirationis intervallo est triplex. nam vel minima est respiratio, qua sententiam sustinet: vel media qua eam suspendit: vel plena qua sententiam deponit Voss: Syntax: 101: ad pag: 107: Harnab: 92: 93: Dess: lib: 1: p: 7

De Etymologia] Voss: pag: 5:

De octo partibus orationis]

Voss: etym: pag: 6: Dess: lib: 1: pag 40
nomen substantivum et adjectivum] Dess: 40:
substantivum appellativum propriu] Dess: 41:
Adjectivu comune et proprium] Dess: 41:
De accidentibus nomin] Dess: 40: De Speci Dess: 43: De figura Dess: 43:
De numero Dess: 42: De Casu Dess: 42
De genere Dess: 41: De Declinatione
Dess: ~~41~~ 42:

comparatio nominū Dess: 42. lib: 2: f: 98

De pronomine Dess: 43: De accidentibus pronomini Dess: 44: 45: : De pronominibus derivativis: Dess: 45: De numero 44: de casu: 44: de genere 44: de declinatione 44: de persona 44: de figura 45:

De verbo Dess: 45: diuisio verbi 45: De genere 46: verbum substantiuū et absolutū 48: de modo 47: de tempore 47: de figura 48: de specie 47: de persona 47: de numero 47: de cōjugatione 46: De gerundijs et supinis 47: de impersonalibus 48: 49:

De participio 49: accidentia participio: 49: De genera et casu 51: Tempus: 49: Significatio 50: 52: numerus 52: figura: 52:

De aduerbio 53: Significatio 53: comparatiō 61: species 61: figura: 61

De conjunctione 61: conjunctionis accidentia 61: figura: 62: potestas 61: ordo 62:

De prepositione 63: 64 65:

De interjectione 65

declinabiles sive variabiles: variabiles autem dicuntur quæ per casus, vel tempora, in fine possunt variari: quædam tamen nomina in fine non variantur ut aptota et monoptota: quædam item verba in uno tantum tempore usurpantur de illis in Aud genus de his in verbis defectiuis agitur Voss: etym 5: 6:

indeclinabiles] (vt) invariables qua non possunt
ni fine variari viz: eodem modo nam
per gradus etiam adverbia variantur.
Voss: etym: pag: 6:

Sine ulla temporis aut persona differentia]
viz primario: quo differt a verbo at
participio: nam nomen interdum significat
tempus ut hora, dies presens, novus. sed
verbum et participium adsignificant tempus
(et) primaria significationi addunt significatio-
nem temporis: seu presentis ut amo amans
seu preteriti ut amavi amatus seu futuri
ut amabo amatus. Voss: etym: 9:
Primitiva subjiciuntur hac] Voss: etym: 6:
Numerale cujus species ha numerantur] Voss: 83: 84:
Derivativa autem has species subjectas habent] Voss: 75
De numero
Singularis de uno: plurales de pluribus] sunt
tamen nomina quedam que singularia cum
sint, multitudinem significant ut populus
turba, grex. vocanturq; Collectiva de
quibus vide supra in cap: de specie nomi-
num: sunt contra que pluralia sig-
nificant rem unam ut Fasti nuptiæ
vid Francis: pag: 4

Genus est sexus discretio] (et) est discrimen
nominis secundum sexum. Sed sexum hic
non semper physice intellige, seu ratione
naturæ; sed etiam grammaticè seu ratio-
ne similis structuræ. viz: ratione ter-
minis, maribus quasi accensentur omnia, que
instar eorum constituuntur: ac quasi pro
muliebribus habentur, que in structura, ut
muliebrium propria usurpantur. Voss: etym: 10:

Not: quod Genus adjectivi sæpe cognoscitur
ex substantivo intellecto: ut natalis mons
supple dies. Voss: 13: